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Editorial Advisers

Mrs. VICTOR ARBON BINFORD
Miss FLORENCE S. BERRYMAN

Secretary of the Magazine

Mrs. VIRGINIA P. ALLEN,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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IF I COULD TALK TO YOU

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

MANY of our members are asking how to advance the country's program for National Defense. It is natural to think that new conditions and new obligations demand new methods and new effort. This may be true for those citizens who have hitherto assumed little or no responsibility in education for citizenship. My correspondence as President General shows that persons now becoming interested in patriotic service are inaugurating the same kind of effort that we as a society have been doing for years. Since early summer I have repeatedly said that we do not need to start new work but to do more of the same work. There is scarcely a reasonable suggestion for activity by our society but that can be properly directed through an established committee.

Two fundamental national needs are greater solidarity of our people and better understanding of the principles and privileges to be defended. In last month's issue of the Magazine I mentioned the increasing interest in our activities by both men and women who are not members of our society. They appreciate that we have developed a technique for meeting needs which they are only now recognizing as essential.

There are, however, important duties which are especially ours. In all of our regular activities, there must never arise a trace of defeatism. Knowing, as we are supposed to, how our liberties came into being, we must preserve a confidence that they can and will be maintained. In our committees, the Manual for Citizenship, Good Citizenship Contests, Junior American Citizens, Girl Home Makers, National Defense Through Patriotic Education, and even in our Children of the American Revolution, there must be a new emphasis upon what the privileges of our way of life mean to the individual. Without a confident faith in them ourselves, we can be of little real help to others.

We must not overlook the things which we can do in our disappointment over things which we cannot do. A few letters

have expressed regret that surgical dressings and bandages are not being made in that community,—“Nothing to do but to knit or make nightgowns.” If that is what those who know the needs prescribe, then that is what you and I should do. Remember that economy of transportation, handling, storage and overhead is an essential factor in national defense. The designation of certain cities for prescribed service may be the safeguard of the money which you have contributed.

Use your best judgment in making suggestions. You can often answer your own letters before writing them. For example, a movement to interest children in gathering toys for shipping to other children in air-raid shelters overseas was suggested. Upon checking with proper authorities my own reaction that shipping space could not be spared for non-essentials was verified. The impulse to help may still be satisfied. In every community where construction draws added workers temporarily, children who live in the trailers may like those toys. Our chapters may well interest themselves in the problems of these migratory workers.

One of the great needs of months ahead is to provide wholesome recreation for the men of the training camps when on leave. Within the camps, activities are directed by the Army. Opportunities for good times under wholesome conditions become both the privilege and the obligation of those chapters near the training camps. These activities in many communities will be accomplished through cooperation of many groups in neighborhood councils. The responsibility for conditions surrounding camps is yours and your neighbors.

At one camp a State Chairman of National Defense found a barren club house furnished with chairs and little else. There was need for a piano, billiard tables, shuffle boards, games of all kinds, good books, western and detective stories; magazines, cards and many card tables; standing ash trays, ping-pong tables, scissors, dictionaries, flag stands, home newspapers and racks for them; electric phonographs and

dance records, radios, electric lamps, typewriters, desks, mirror, blackboard, desk lamp, waste baskets, pencils, curtains, athletic equipment and cigarettes—all for leisure time interest and morale. All of this is your opportunity!

* * *

A letter received by the State Regent of New Jersey from the commanding officer of a school of training for the Air Corps indicates the appreciation of the service which our members are prepared to give.

"On behalf of the members of this command, I wish to express the deep appreciation felt for the many packaged gifts supplied by the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution for the enlisted men of this Detachment who were unable to journey to their homes for the Christmas holidays.

The generous gifts brought great cheer to those enlisted men whose service with the Army here precluded being with their families.

The action by the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution was a most timely 'morale sustainer' and a truly practical patriotic service.

Congratulations and thanks to the ladies of the D. A. R. for their active participation in the building of the defenses of this country."

* * *

Two people have written me recently of their desire to join this society. Under present conditions membership is appreciated both as a privilege and as an opportunity for patriotic service. Perhaps your patriotic duty at the moment is to search out those persons eager to have a part in promoting the Society's ideals.

* * *

Misunderstandings have arisen with reference to national hookups granted to the National Society by the radio companies. In such cases the opportunity for carrying the program is available to the member stations in all states. If these have important local commercial programs at that hour they can scarcely be expected to carry the program offered by the key station. As a society we have enjoyed splendid co-operation of radio stations everywhere. When the notice of a national hook-up is received, state chairmen, or in states with

many stations, chapter regents, should ask managers or program directors to carry the broadcast. Our experience is that they will do so if at all possible. Remember, however, that the only way that they can grant free time for public service is through taking advantage of opportunities to sell time.

Ample advance notice is often difficult. In these cases, radio chairmen may be dependent upon the chairman of press relations for quick notices. For example, there were but three days' notice when the hour of one of the two national hook-ups for the Golden Jubilee was fixed. Present national and international developments make it increasingly difficult to set time far in advance, and even to secure time at all. Improvement in the standard of our offerings becomes a necessity. Two stations which had liked programs presented in past years recently asked for another of the same type, to be presented as a part of their public service.

States frequently ask that effort be made for a national hook-up when the President General visits them. Remember that there are forty-eight states and that similar ideas, if not exactly the same address, are presented in many states. States should not ask for national hook-ups unless the occasion is of general national interest. Even then, such requests should be made only through the National Chairman of Radio.

* * *

In visiting State conferences and group meetings, the President General has often jotted down in her notebook items to be passed on as suggestions for improvement. A few of these thoughts, culled from the many little notes of the past three years, are recorded on page 54. These are offered in no sense as a criticism. I believe that in general no society conducts its meetings with the dignity and precision that is ours. Members of other societies have frequently told me that their training in meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution has given the experience necessary for later offices. If by our example we can help others to a greater efficiency, this service in itself becomes an important by-product of our activities.



A TRANSLATOR ASSIGNED TO THE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY OF THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION IS SHOWN AT WORK ON THE HISTORICAL ISSUE OF THE "LE COURRIER DE LA LOUISIANE" WHICH GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

"These Gallant Gentlemen" of The Battle of New Orleans

DONALD CAMERON

Chief, Periodicals Section, Division of Information, Work Projects Administration

A FASCINATING account of a stirring episode in American history has been discovered in an old New Orleans newspaper, a copy of *Le Courier de la Louisiane* for January 25, 1815.

Here in these yellowed pages is crammed the dramatic, contemporary account of the eventful period from the time of General Andrew Jackson's arrival in the Crescent City on December 2 to long after the final battle of New Orleans on January 8.

The issue carries an apology by the editor, J. C. de Rome, for a previous suspension of publication, explaining that he and his type-setters all had been at the front.

"The absence of all our workmen whom the presence of the British had called to the army," de Rome wrote, "has prevented the publication of our paper. Now that the departure of the enemy has allowed the citizens of New Orleans to return to their homes, we shall endeavour (sic) to publish it as formerly. Until, however, the martial law be definitely repealed, the military service may perhaps require our presence out of the city, in which case we hope our readers will excuse us, should they fail to receive our paper on the usual days."

When they did go to press, however, de Rome and his staff carried all the news—

the principal events of December, including the battle of December 23 and the death of Lieut. McClellan, the arrival of British ships and troops, the final battle of January 8, General Jackson's commendation of troops and a laudatory general order to be read to the troops.

Le Courier de la Louisiane, which was one of the leading morning newspapers of New Orleans, always printed the front page in English and the reverse side in French. The texts were similar in this issue except that the French typesetter forgot that the old year had passed and on the masthead wrote the date "Mercredi, 25 Janvier 1814." No trace has ever been found of any other New Orleans newspaper published in January 1815.

Here in *Le Courier* at first hand is pure history, the authentic facts, the high drama of the events.

One reads that Jean Lafitte has called on General Jackson, that the pirate—though Lafitte preferred to call himself a corsair—had offered the services of the pirate colony at Barataria for his army—and that the two men had reached a perfect understanding. Two of Lafitte's best men, Dominique You and Rene Beluche, skilled artillerymen, would lead the pirate forces. A little later these "hellish banditi," as the General once called them from Mobile, had become "these privateers." In the General's commendation after the battle they had become "these gallant gentlemen."

Through the eyes of *Le Courier* one sees the General's troops, as he himself saw them, marching down to Chalmette on December 23—two regiments of regulars, a few marines and artillerymen, the New Orleans riflemen, the Mississippi dragoons, the Tennesseans in homespun, Creole troops, companies of colored freemen, the Baratarian pirates, a small group of Choctaw Indians—2,131 men, more than half of whom had never seen action, to meet 12,000 British troops who waited below the city.

This rare copy of *Le Courier de la Louisiane* was discovered by the Historical Records Section of the Work Projects Administration in the Sinclair Favrot collection of old newspapers, assembled at Baton Rouge, and lately donated to the Louisiana State Museum through the efforts of James

J. A. Fortier, president of the Board of Curators. It was bound together with several rare copies of early Baton Rouge newspapers.

Since Jackson's address was reported more completely in French, a translation was made which follows in part:

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS
General Jackson's Address to
the Army and Citizens following
victory
and

General order issued by General Jackson
citing various units for conduct
in battle.

January 25, 1815
The Courier of Louisiana

General Orders
Head Quarters, 7th Military District,
Camp below New Orleans
Adjutant General's Office Jan. 21, 1815.

Before the camp at these memorable lines shall be broken up, the general thinks it a duty to the brave army which has defended them publically to notice the conduct of the different corps which compose it. The behaviour (sic) of the regular troops, consisting of parts of the 7th and 44th regiments of Infantry, and the corps of marines, all commanded by Colonel Ross, has been such as to merit his warm approbation. The 7th regiment was led by Major Peyre, and the 44th by Captain Baker in the action of the 23d, in a manner that does those officers the highest honor. They have continued through the campaign to do their duty with the same zeal and ability with which it was commenced. On that occasion the country lost a valuable officer in the death of Lieutenant McClellan of the 7th Infantry, who fell while bravely leading his company. Lieut. Dupuy of the 44th, although severely wounded in this action returned in time to take a share of all the subsequent attacks.

To the Tennessee mounted riflemen, to their gallant leader Brigadier General Coffee, the general presents his warmest thanks, not only for their uniform good conduct in action, but for the wonderful patience with which they have borne the fatigue, and the perseverance with which

they surmounted the difficulties of a most painful march in order to meet the enemy—a diligence and zeal to which we probably owe the salvation of the country. Ordinary activity would have brought them too late to act the brilliant part they have performed in the defeat of our invaders. All the officers of that corps have distinguished themselves; but the general cannot avoid mentioning the name of Lieut. Col. Lauderdale who fell on the night of the 23d—and those of Cols. Dyer, Gibson and Elliot who were wounded, but disdaining personal considerations, remained firm to their duty.

The cavalry from the Mississippi Territory, under their enterprising leader Major Hinds, was always ready to perform every service which the nature of the country enabled them to execute. . . .

Major General Carroll, commanding the detachment of West Tennessee militia, has shown the greatest zeal for the service, a strict attention to duty, and an ability and courage that will always recommend him to the gratitude of his country. His troops have since the lines were formed, occupied and defended the weakest part of them, and borne (sic) without a murmur, an encampment on a marshy and unhealthy soil. In the memorable action of the 8th of January, the chief effort of the enemy was directed against them; but their valour, and that of the brave men who supported them (General Coffee's brigade on the left, and a part of the Kentucky troops on the right) soon made it clear that a rampart of the high minded men is a better defence (sic) than the most regular fortification.

General Adair who, owing to the indisposition of General Thomas, brought up the Kentucky militia, has shewn that troops will always be valiant when their leaders are so. No men ever displayed more gallant spirit than these did under that most valuable officer. His country is under obligation to him.

The general would be ungrateful or insensible to merit, if he did not particularly notice the conduct of the officers and men who so bravely supported and so skillfully directed his artillery. Colonel M'Rea, in the actions of the 23d, shewed as he always does, great courage.

Lieut. Spotts, under whose immediate di-

rection our artillery had been placed, led it to action with a daring courage worthy of admiration. Captain Humphrey commanded the first battery on our right—the service is greatly indebted to that officer, not only for the able and gallant manner in which he directed his fire, but for the general activity he displayed in his department.

Lieutenant Norris of the Navy, with Mr. Walkers Martin and a detachment of seamen, was stationed at the 2d. battery, and Lieutenant Crawley, with Mr. W. Livingston (master's mate) with a similar detachment, were stationed at a 32 pounder, which was remarkably well directed—they performed their duty with the zeal and bravery which has always characterised (sic) the navy of the U. S. Captain Dominique (sic) and Belluche (sic), lately commanding privateers at Barataria, with part of their former crew and many brave citizens of New Orleans, were stationed at Nos. 3 and 4. The general cannot avoid giving his warm approbation of the manner in which these gentlemen have uniformly conducted themselves while under his command, and of the gallantry with which they have redeemed the pledge they gave at the opening of the campaign, to defend the country. The brothers Lafitte have exhibited the same courage and fidelity; and the general promises that the government shall be duly apprised of their conduct.

The general takes the highest pleasure in noticing the conduct of General Garrique de Flaujac, commanding one of the brigadiers (sic) of the militia of this State, and members of the Senate. His brigade not being in the field as soon as the invasion was known, he repaired to the camp and offered himself as a volunteer for the service of a piece of artillery which he directed with the skill which was to be expected from an experienced artillery officer, disdaining the exemption afforded by his seat in the senate, he continued in this subordinate but honorable station; and by his example as well as his exertion has rendered essential services to his country. Mr. Sebastian Hiriart of the same body set the same example, served a considerable time in the ranks of the volunteer battalion, and afterwards as adjutant of the coloured (sic) troops. Major Plauche's battalion of vol-

COURRIER DE LA LOUISIANE.

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS:

MERCREDI, 25 JANVIER 1814.

L'absence de tous nos typographes que la présence des Anglais avait appelés au camp nous a empêché de publier notre journal. Maintenant que le départ de l'ennemi a permis aux citoyens de la Nouvelle-Orléans de rentrer dans leurs foyers, nous tâcherons de le publier comme par le passé. Néanmoins jusqu'à ce que la loi Martiale soit définitivement rappelée, il est possible que les services nous fassent encore absenter momentanément, et nous espérons que nos lecteurs voudront bien nous excuser dans le cas où ils ne recevraient pas leur feuille aux jours accoutumés.

ADRESSE

DU MAJOR-GENERAL JACKSON
A SON ARME'E,

Destinée à être lue à la tête de
chacune des compagnies qui
composent la ligne au-dessous
de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Citoyens et Compagnons d'Armes,

L'ennemi s'est retiré, et votre général trouve enfin un moment pour proclamer à la face du Monde ce qu'il a remarqué avec admiration et orgueil—votre courage inébranlable, votre patriotisme, votre patience à supporter les travaux et les fatigues ! Natifs de divers États, réunis pour la première fois dans un même camp, aussi différents d'habitudes que de langage, ces circonstances qui semblaient devoir être des germes de défiance et de division, sont devenues au contraire la source d'une émulation honorable. Il y a aujourd'hui quatre semaines que quinze cents d'entre vous attaqueront un nombre trois fois plus fort d'hommes égarés de leur discipline et de leur courage, ainsi que de leurs campagnes précédentes sous un chef renommé dans une guerre longue et féconde en événements. Ils les attaquèrent dans leur camp au moment même où ils avaient profané le sol de la liberté, et ce combat fut le prélude du résultat inévitable que les Français devaient attendre de leurs armes.

Il ne doit pas moins admirer le sang froid avec lequel vous supportâtes un feu d'artillerie capable d'ébranler la forme de tous les vétérans.

Le 8 Janvier, l'ennemi fit son dernier effort. Au point du jour le feu de ses batteries commença et ses colonnes s'avancèrent. Informé que la gauche était défendue par les volontaires du Tennessee et la milice du Kentucky, il dirigea sur ce point sa principale attaque.

Raisonnant d'après de fausses données, il attendait une résistance faible de la part d'hommes dont les officiers n'étaient pas en uniforme, très-peu vêtus dans l'art de la toilette, et qui leur semblaient étrangers à la discipline et à la tactique. Mais cette erreur fut bientôt dissipée. Un feu roulant, dirigé avec calme et célérité, jucha le champ de bataille des cadavres des plus braves officiers et soldats qui s'élevaient lentement en colonne, d'après toutes les règles de la tactique Européenne. Incapables de soutenir plus longtemps ce feu incessant et destructeur, plusieurs centaines de ces soldats qui se trouvaient près du retran-

cher, les autres s'étant retirés, se rallièrent à quelque distance, mais ce fut pour servir de point de mire à nos artilleurs, qui, par plusieurs décharges à boulets et à mitraille, en portèrent des rangs entiers; l'ennemi alors abandonna précipitamment le champ de bataille.

Notre droite eut qu'un combat très-court à soutenir contre une poignée de vétérans qui, pour leur malheur, se précipitèrent dans une retraite non terminée, situés sur les bords du fleuve; ils y périrent, et ce jour glorieux se termina, pour l'ennemi, par la mort de son général en chef et d'un major-général; un autre major-général fut blessé; le plus grand nombre de ses officiers les plus braves et les plus expérimentés, ainsi que plus de trois-mille hommes tués, blessés ou prisonniers, furent le résultat de cette journée. De notre côté, mes amis, nous n'avons à regretter que six hommes tués et sept nous hors de combat par des blessures. Merveilleuse intervention du Ciel ! événement sans exemple dans l'histoire de la guerre !

Il n'est pas de plus grand honneur que d'être le premier à perdre un bon combattant. Le lieutenant général d'Orléans a perdu un bon combattant. Le lieutenant général d'Orléans a perdu un bon combattant.

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THE FRONT PAGE OF THE "LE COURRIER DE LA LOUISIANE," OF JANUARY 25, 1815, WHICH RELATES AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND A LAUDATORY GENERAL ORDER ISSUED BY ANDREW JACKSON ADDRESSING THE VARIOUS UNITS PARTICIPATING IN THE BATTLE. IT WILL BE NOTED THAT THE NEWSPAPER MADE A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR BY USING THE YEAR 1814 IN THE DATELINE. EVIDENTLY THE TYPESETTER, IN THE RUSH OF THINGS, FORGOT THAT NEW YEAR'S DAY HAD COME AND GONE

unteers, tho' deprived of the valuable services of Major Carmac (sic), who commanded them, by a wound that officer received in the attack of the 28th of December, have realized all the anticipations which the general had formed of their conduct. Major Plauch and Major St. Geme of that corps, have distinguished themselves by their activity, their courage and their zeal; and the great corps have greatly contributed to enable the general to redeem the pledge he gave, when at the opening of the campaign he promised the country, not only safety but a splendid triumph over its insolent invaders. The corps of coloured (sic) volunteers have not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance in the performance of their duty. Majors Lacoste and Daquin who commanded them have deserved well of their country. Captain Savary's conduct has been noticed in the account rendered in the battle of the 23d, and that officer has since continued to merit the highest praise. Captain Beale's company of the city riflemen has sustained by its subsequent conduct the reputation it acquired in the action of the 23d.

Col. de la Ronde, of the Louisiana militia, has been extremely serviceable by his exertions, and has shewn great courage, and an uniform attachment to the cause of the county. Gen. Humbert, who offered his services as a volunteer has continually exposed himself to the greatest dangers, with his characteristic bravery, as has also the Mexican field marshal Don Juan de Anayer, who acted in the same capacity. The general acknowledges the important assistance he has received from Commodore Patterson as well by his professional exertion, as the zealous cooperation of his department during the whole course of the campaign. Captain Henly, on board of the Carolina, and afterwards in directing the erection of several batteries at the Bayou and on the right bank of the river, was of great utility to the army. Lt. Alexis of the navy, stationed in the navy arsenal, was indefatigable in exertions to forward to the army every thing (sic) which could facilitate its operation—his zeal and activity deserve the notice of the government. Major Nicks, who by an accidental wound, was deprived of the pleasure of commanding the 7th regiment

during the campaign, was continually employed in the fort, and furnished the ammunition and the artillery that was wanted, with the greatest activity and promptitude. To the volunteers of the Mississippi Territory, and to the militia of the remoter parts of this State, who have arrived since the decisive action of the 8th, the general tenders his thanks, and is convinced that nothing but opportunity was wanting to entitle them to the praises that have been merited by the rest of the arms. Captain Ogden's troop of horse was peculiarly useful by their local knowledge of the ground on which they acted, and the small detachment of the Attakapas' dragoons, stationed near headquarters, were indefatigable in performing all the duties which devolve on them.

... (impossible to decipher) did not bestow deserved praise to the Adjutant-General, Colonel Butler, and his assistant Major Chotard, for the zeal and activity in the important department of service confined to them, and for the bravery which led them wherever danger on duty required their presence. The vigilance, courage and attention to duty exhibited during the campaign by Colonel Haynes and his two assistants Majors Davis and Hampton have been appreciated as they deserved to be by the general.

The general's aides-de-camp, Thomas L. Butler and Captain John Reed, as well as volunteer aids (sic), Messrs. Livingston, Duncan, Grymes, Duplessis and Major Davezac de Castera, the judge advocate, have merited the thanks of the general by the calm and deliberate courage they have displayed on every occasion, and in every situation that called it forth. The topographical engineer, Major Tatum, exhibited all the adour of youth in the hour of peril, united to the experience acquired by his long services. The chief engineer Major Lacarriere de la Tour has been useful to the army by his talents and bravery. The same praises are due to his assistants, Capts. Lewis, Livingston and Mr. Latrobe. The medical staff has merited well of the country, and the general would not do justice to his own feelings were he to withhold from Dr. Kerr (sic), hospital surgeon, who volunteered his services, and Dr. Flood, the just tribute of applause deserved by

them for their medical skill and personal bravery. The quartermaster's department, though deprived of the personal exertions of Colonel Piatt, who was wounded in the night action of the 23d, performed well all their duties. Major General Villere and Brigadier General Morgan have merited the approbation of the general by their unwearied attentions since they took the field.

The large mortar was ably directed by Captain Lefebvre and by Mr. Gilbert. Captain Blanchard was very useful as an engineer, and merits the general's praise for the celerity and skill with which he erected the battery . . . (impossible to decipher). Mr. Busquet and Mr. Ducoin, of Major St. Geme's company, displayed great knowledge and dexterity as artillerists. To the whole army the general presents the assurance of his official approbation, and of his individual regard. This splendid campaign will be considered as entitling every man who has served in it to the salvation of his brother in arms.

By command,

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

A burning question at New Orleans before and after the battle was the fate of Jean Lafitte and his Baratarians pirates, who were on the run at the moment.

It was the middle of December 1814 that Lafitte was making one of the audacious moves for which he was noted. He went to New Orleans and presented himself at General Jackson's headquarters on Royal Street.

Lafitte had confidence in the tall, cold-eyed figure who faced him. He knew about Jackson to feel that Jackson knew men; and he knew the perilous straits of Jackson's position. He felt that the American leader would recognize his sincerity, and he calmly put himself in Jackson's power. So the two met—two tall, thin, cool men facing each other as calmly as though they were discussing a dinner menu—Lafitte, the smuggler and pirate, polished, easy of manner, quizzical; Jackson, the soldier, abrupt, decisive, haggard from illness and fatigue—Lafitte with five hundred capable men; Jackson in desperate need of troops.

Lafitte came quickly to the point. "I have offered before to put my forces at the dis-

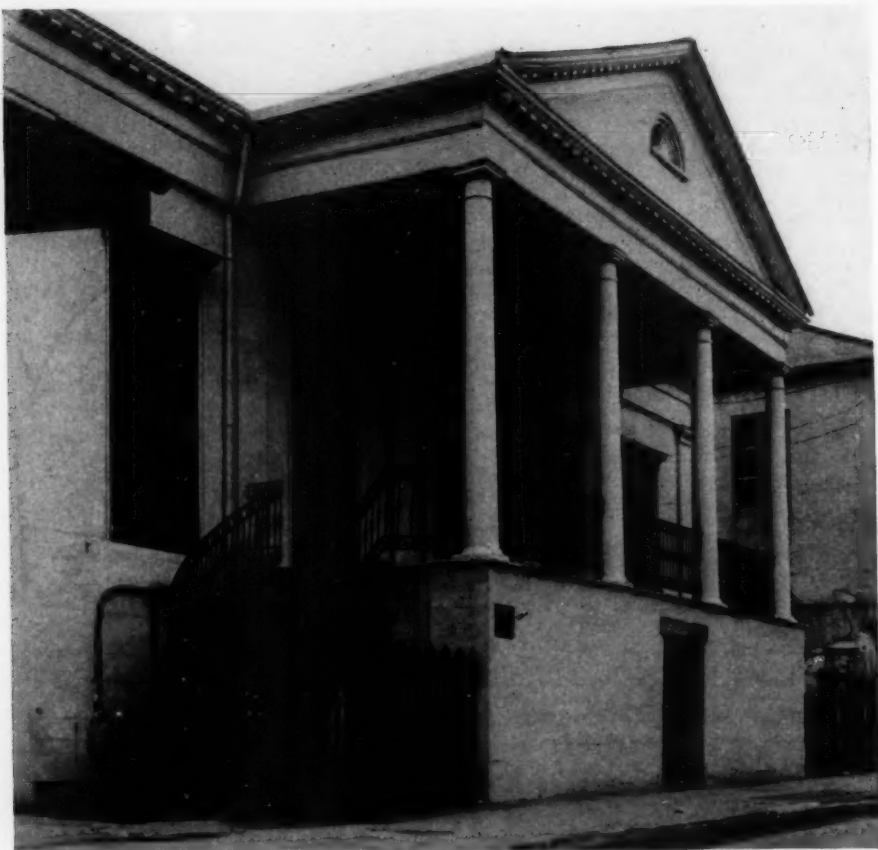
posal of the forces of the United States Government," he said. "I offer them again—my men, my ships, my ammunition."

Jackson's steely eyes stared through the man. With lightning decision he sized up Lafitte, and liked him. He liked the man, and on December 17 the following declaration was posted:

The Governor of Louisiana informed that many individuals, who may be, or are supposed to be implicated in the offenses hitherto committed against the United States at Barataria have for some time past concealed themselves on account of their inability to secure bail, in case of arrest, but who at the present crisis, manifest a willingness to enroll themselves and to march against the enemy, he does hereby invite them to join the standards of the United States, and he is authorized to say, should their conduct in the field meet the approbation of Major General Jackson, that officer will unite with the Governor in a request to the President of the United States to extend to each and every individual as aforesaid so marching and acting a free and full pardon.

General Jackson himself certified that Lafitte's pirates fought like tigers, or rather gentlemen, in the battle of January 8, and eighteen days after General Jackson's army marched into New Orleans President Madison reinstated all of them to American citizenship, and lifted all suits, indictments and prosecutions.

More than one hundred newspapers have been published in New Orleans alone since Louis Duclot began his *Moniteur de la Louisiane* in 1794. In an effort to locate, classify, and photograph valuable editions of newspapers and other publications that can be found in Louisiana, an inventory has been in progress for several months under the direction of the Work Projects Administration Historical Records Survey. Citizens have been urged to search their garrets for such material and investigators are examining all likely public depositories for such Americana which will be added to the list of Louisiana historical records. The project has been widely acclaimed throughout the state and practically the whole history of old French Louisiana eventually will be reconstructed for future generations.



THE GENERAL BEAUREGARD HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS, WHICH HAS BEEN PURCHASED AND IS BEING RESTORED BY THE METAIRIE RIDGE CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., TO BE USED AS A MUSEUM

The Lost Soldier of A Lost Cause

RUEL McDANIEL

HISTORY has a way of ferreting out the eventual truth and honoring, eventually, the great of the past who may or may not have been fully appreciated by their contemporaries. Only from the perspective of history are the deeds of the great of the past properly appreciated. The really great live in their deeds by the passing and enlightenment of time.

And so history has sifted the records of a tragic period in the life of democratic America and revealed a great man of the War Between the States who was not as

greatly appreciated by his contemporaries as his ability deserved.

The Metairie Ridge Chapter of the Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution in New Orleans recently took steps to show its appreciation of General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, "The Great Creole," and Louisiana's outstanding hero of the Civil War.

General Beauregard, whose military genius was recognized even in the dark days of the Civil War by many unbiased observers in high places on both sides of the

tragic conflict, was never given a chance to prove his real military genius. He was given only minor roles well beneath his real ability.

Because of this tragic circumstance, General Beauregard has been described as the pathetic lost soldier of a lost cause. He never quite recovered from the hurt that he felt as he watched the gradual crumbling of a cause which he loved and in which he believed with all his ardent nature—watched as he was forced by personal circumstances to stand by in figurative idleness.

That something of the greatness of this tragic figure of the Civil War may be recognized and perpetuated, the Louisiana Daughters have purchased General Beauregard's old home in the French Quarter of New Orleans and are turning it into a historical museum and shrine, open for the public to enjoy.

P. G. T. Beauregard was born at the old Beauregard plantation in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana, on May 28, 1818. Both his mother and his father were full-blood French, and thus being the child of French parents and born in America, he was a Creole.

He remained at the ancestral home until he was appointed to West Point. He not only graduated from the Academy but later served as its superintendent. He resigned this post, in fact, to join the forces of the Confederacy.

It was at this time that he purchased what is now known as the "General Beauregard Home" at 1113 Chartres Street, in New Orleans, and established his residence.

The Beauregard home was built in 1826, under the direction of John Correjolle, famous Creole architect of that period.

The design of the historic home is outstanding, even today, in that it is typically "Southern" in architectural style, amid surroundings of Spanish and French architectural influence.

The house is a notable example of raised basement, single-story design, with steps on each side leading to the front veranda which abuts the sidewalk in the style of New Orleans architecture in those days. Framing members, joists and rafters are of cypress, and all other materials that went into the building were equally as permanent, assuring the permanency of the structure through the decades to come.

Greek Revival iron rails and high iron fence add a touch of color to the home. All rooms have plaster cornices. In the rear, as customary in the planning of aristocratic homes of the day, there are a spacious paved courtyard and ample slave quarters.

The Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution plan to retain all the basic architectural beauty of the home, both interior and exterior, and only those minor repairs necessary to maintain the structure in good order are to be made, as time requires.

Aside from being the home of General Beauregard, this house also was the birthplace of Paul Morphy, internationally-famed chess wizard, and was occupied by Alonzo Morphy, Paul's father, from 1834 to 1838.

In this beautiful home General P. G. T. Beauregard passed his bitterest days—days of disillusionment immediately following the end of the Civil War. He believed fervently in the cause for which he fought, and within himself he felt that had he been given a freer hand in the management of the South's campaigns, the end might have been different. That the outcome of this tragic conflict was for the best of the nation's future generally is now conceded; but, in spite of the brilliant mind of General Beauregard, of course he could not foresee that at the time. And thus the silent walls of the old Beauregard Home hold the secrets of the great tragedy of the waning days of The Great Creole.

◇ ◇ ◇
REVERY—At a Tea Table

ANNE ROBINSON

*Fragile Dresden dishes,
Dainty cups and spoons,
Who will sit and toy with you
On far afternoons?*

*Will strange woman-fingers
Lift you casually,
Never knowing that a ghost
Pours each cup of tea?*



L. C. Handy Studios

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, FROM A LITHOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY N. CURRIER

"The Federal Union: It Must Be Preserved!"

H. M. HOBSON

ONE hundred and eleven years ago, Andrew Jackson spoke seven words of such import that they became an integral part of our national history. When so unique and awesome a thing occurs, the conditions leading up to and surrounding the mighty "Say" are worth considering.

It was in 1830 that General Jackson, seventh President of the United States, looked about him and realized that all was not well. He was the executive head of a great nation, destined, he realized, to become greater. The nation was young, and, as is ever the way of youth, it was inclined to try this and that without pausing to count what the cost might be. At that moment, while Jackson sat and pondered, bitter debates upon nullification were raging, both in Congress and behind carefully closed doors of private homes. One short sentence uttered by Robert Hayne of South Carolina had set the National Legislature on fire:

"I am one of those who believe that the very life of our system is the independence of the States, and that there is no evil more to be deprecated than the consolidation of this Government."

This was the spark that started a mighty conflagration. Webster and other thunderers pumped into the fray, and soon not only sparks but flaming embers flew.

Andrew Jackson was aware of all these things when he sat him down to decline or accept an invitation he had received to a banquet given in honor of Jefferson's birthday. And right well did "Old Hickory" know that the general belief was that at the dinner would be launched the new doctrine. He also knew that many hoped he would attend the banquet and that he would approve and uphold the principles advocated.

And as he pondered the invitation in his hand, Andrew Jackson knew that destiny's bell had tolled. Setting his lips in a thin, straight line, he drew a sheet of paper toward him and slowly penned his acceptance.

The great banquet was a brilliant affair.

Colonel Benton, who was present, wrote:

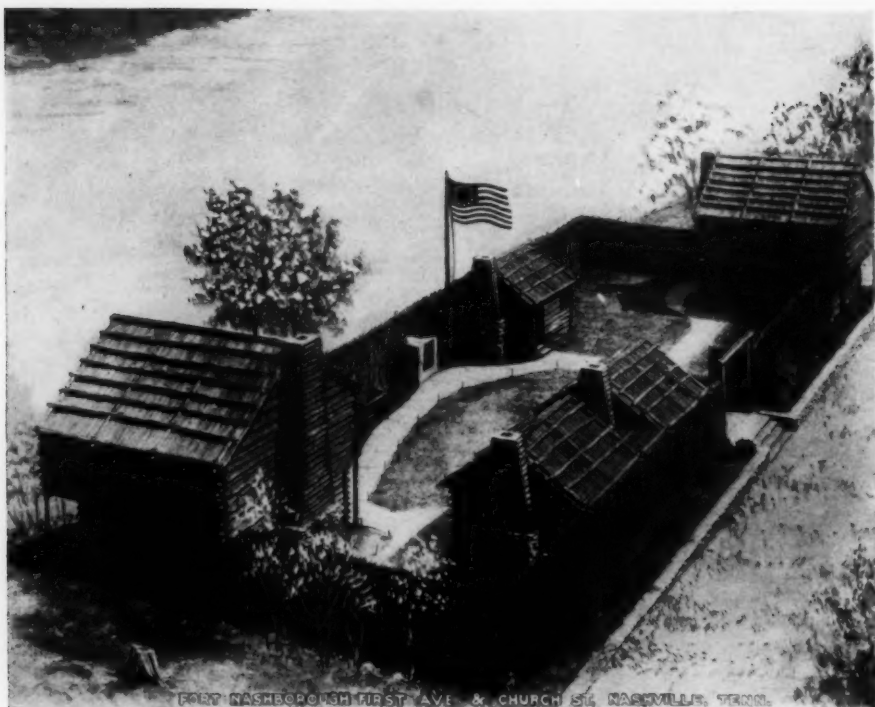
"There was a full assemblage when I arrived and I observed gentlemen standing about in clusters in the ante-rooms and talking with animation on something apparently serious, and which seemed to engross their thoughts. I soon discovered what it was; that it came from the promulgation of the twenty-four regular toasts which savored of the new doctrine of nullification; and which acting on some previous misgivings, spread the feeling that the dinner was got up to inaugurate that doctrine and make Jefferson its father. Many persons broke off and refused to attend further; but the company was still numerous, an ardent, as was proved by the number of volunteer toasts given; about eighty in addition to the twenty-four regulars; and the numerous and animated speeches delivered. When the regular toasts were over, the President was called upon for a volunteer . . . and gave it, the one which electrified the country and has become historic."

Tall and slim, Jackson stood up, a thatch of silver hair crowning his lean, eagle face. The distinguished figure was motionless as Arctic ice, went from face to face around the table. Lifting the glass high, in a voice as clear and cold as a bell, Andrew Jackson gave his toast:

"THE FEDERAL UNION: IT MUST BE PRESERVED!"

The toast has been quoted by statesmen, placed upon monuments, and included in histories, until it is now a vital part of our national consciousness. The seven words came like pure gold from the crucible of "Old Hickory's" patriotic soul. Today, more than a century after their utterance, they are no longer a toast. To each man and woman who has citizenship in this country as a birthright, or to whom it has been graciously granted, Andrew Jackson's seven words stand for a solemn and sacred pledge:

"THE FEDERAL UNION: IT MUST BE PRESERVED."



Wiles, Nashville, Tennessee

A REPLICA OF FORT NASHBORO WHICH HAS BEEN RECONSTRUCTED ON THE SITE IN NASHVILLE

Pioneers and Presidents

ROSS L. HOLMAN

THE settlers under Captain James Robertson crossed the river and mounted the cedar lined bluff. It was the end of a journey, and what a trip it was! Through five hundred miles of mountains, wilderness, and canebrakes they had picked and hacked their way, felling trees and building much of their roadway as they advanced. They swam some streams and went over others on ice. Occasionally, through the dense undergrowth or high canes there would open up a most welcome path beaten down by buffalo. Travel would now be smoother for awhile. Occasionally the crack of a rifle would add a fresh batch of buffalo meat, deer or elk to their rapidly dwindling food supply.

At last they had reached their journey's end—and for what? They were still in

an unbroken wilderness, two hundred miles from the nearest fort, surrounded by hostile Indians dependent absolutely upon their own resources and God's providence. They had left Fort Patrick Henry in East Tennessee with just about the same faith that carried Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees and had come to this new country on rumors from straggling hunters who had described it as a land of great fertility. Well, at last they were here and thus in the spring of 1779 was the City of Nashville born.

It is to be many years, however, before we can dignify it by the name of a city, or even to call it Nashville. It began life as Fort Nashboro.

They didn't even build a house until months later. Settlers lived in tents of animal skins, cleared a little land and



From an old print. L. C. Handy Studios

"THE HERMITAGE," JACKSON'S TOMR, AND ANDREW J. DONELSON'S RESIDENCE, 12 MILES FROM NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. TAKEN AT THE SPOT MARCH 29TH, 1856

started a crop. When the crop was made, three men were left to protect it from the Indians and buffalo, while the others returned to the settlements in East Tennessee to get their families. In October of that year, Captain James Robertson, with two hundred immigrants, traveled back the overland route to the Cumberland settlement. There were very few women in this band. They knew this trip back through the wilderness would be too strenuous and consequently had arranged for most of the women and children and some of the men to make the trip by river under the command of Captain John Donelson.

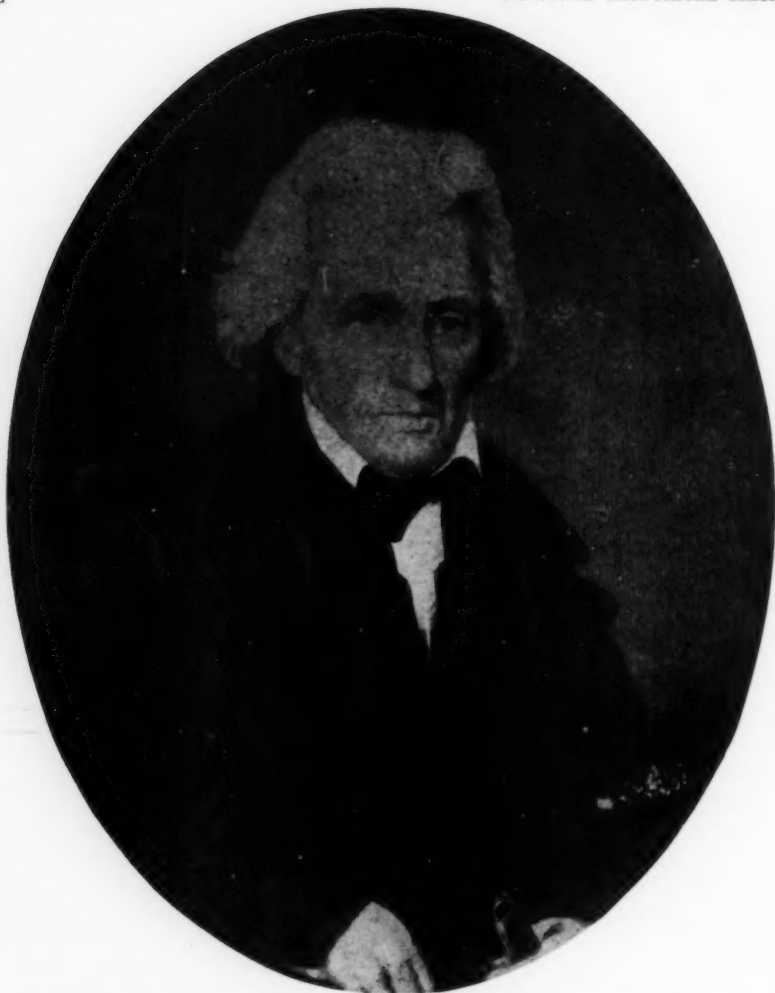
The fleet of thirty boats, headed by a larger ship, the *Adventure*, wound its way over fifteen hundred miles of jungle-bound water embracing parts of the Holston, Tennessee, Ohio, and Cumberland. It didn't start until December 22, 1779, and, impeded by great floes of ice, the travelers had to camp nearly two months at one place alone. Passing narrow places in the river they were sniped at by Indians from the shore and many men were killed. At night some of the women would sit around and count

the bullet holes in their dresses. At one point the Indians killed or took prisoners the entire crew of one boat.

At Muscle Shoals, present site of Wilson Dam, boats were dashed about mercilessly and badly battered but got by without serious misfortune. Finally on Monday, April 24, 1780, the fleet pulled up to the Cumberland settlement amid the shouting and cheering of the two hundred husbands and fathers already esconced there with a few log cabins built and the home fires burning.

One of the first things the Nashboro settlers had to do was to organize some form of home rule. A call was sent out to all the men for an important meeting. Laws embodied in a document known as the Cumberland Compact were read and discussed. At a later date, 256 men of the settlement appended their signatures, and each signer was awarded a tract of land, the possession of which was guaranteed by the colony.

The governing body was comprised of twelve Trustees, who served without pay. This group made all legal decisions and performed the rites of matrimony. When



GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, FROM A DAGUERRETYPE MADE BY DAN S. ADAMS JUST A FEW WEEKS PRIOR TO THE GENERAL'S DEATH IN 1845. THE PICTURE WAS MADE AS HE SAT IN A CHAIR ON THE BACK PORCH OF THE HERMITAGE, AND IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST FAITHFUL LIKENESSES OF HIM IN OLD AGE IN EXISTENCE. THE ORIGINAL IS A TREASURED POSSESSION OF MRS. RUTLEDGE SMITH, HONORARY STATE REGENT OF TENNESSEE, WHOSE GRANDMOTHER, MILBERRY DONELSON MC GREGOR, WAS A NIECE OF MRS. JACKSON

Nashville adopted a new form of government many years later, the paper comprising the Cumberland Compact was misplaced. One day, seventy-six years after its adoption, a trunk belonging to Colonel Robert Barton revealed the document.

The first few years of Nashboro life were a constant struggle against the cun-

ning and savagery of the Indians. In addition to three mass attacks, many individual settlers were shot down while working their crops. Crop production was often retarded to such an extent that much of the living had to be made hunting the buffalo, deer and elk that inhabited the region in abundance. Crop cultivation often had to be

protected by keeping a couple of sentries posted on a nearby high spot to knock off any stray Indian who felt an urge to interfere with plowing activities. In one mass attack in 1781 Nashboro was saved from annihilation by its dogs. After the initial assault the main force of armed settlers dashed out of the fort in pursuit of the attacking Cherokees. After getting well away from the palisaded enclosure, there dashed out of ambush hundreds of war-whooping redskins in an attempt to cut the defenders off from the fort. With their soldiery detached and exposed to a vastly superior force Nashboro seemed doomed. But sitting in the lookout tower of one of the blockhouses Mrs. James Robertson, wife of the commander, took note of the desperate situation and ordered the dogs released. The snarling pack, well trained in Indian hate, plunged into the redskins with bared fangs. The savages who hadn't anticipated this impact of canine dynamite were taken off their guard. The soldiers, taking advantage of the confusion, hacked their way back into the fort and saved it from destruction.

When Captain John Donelson brought the river fleet headed by the *Adventure* into Nashboro the year after the settlement started, there came along with him his wife and charming, vivacious daughter, Rachel. Soon after they had adjusted themselves to the rugged life they had chosen, the captain was shot down by an Indian while cultivating his land. The widow Donelson had to assume the responsibility of supporting the family and turned the large log-built blockhouse into a boarding house for visitors to the then sprawling town with a growing population.

One day there arrived at the widow's house a tall, scrawny young man who gave his name as Andrew Jackson. He came with a band of immigrants across the Blue Ridge and was the new state's Attorney. With spirits rising at what seemed to be a promising boarder, Mrs. Donelson's daughter Rachel began to make things pleasant for the young attorney. But her lately acquired husband, Lewis Robards, became jealous of the efficient service rendered by his wife and finally severed connections with the Donelson home. Robards headed

north, swearing that he would never again look Rachel in the face. But later, on hearing that he was on his way back to Nashville, Rachel took passage on a boat to Natchez. A divorce was later granted.

In the subsequent marriage between Jackson and Rachel, there was whispered comment which faded away in time, under the attorney's growing popularity and thriving law practice. There was very little actual money in circulation and Jackson acquired in fees land until he had an array of wilderness square miles spreading all over the country.

When Tennessee was admitted to the union in 1796, Jackson was elected the first Representative from Nashville district to Congress. And the next year he was sent to the Senate. But his growing popularity did not give him much satisfaction. He was not content in Washington and eventually resumed his Nashville law practice.

He and Rachel moved to the little log house which they built twelve miles from Nashville on the site of the immense eleven-room brick building which was erected later.

During Jackson's second term as President, there served as Speaker of the House of Representatives another Tennessean, James K. Polk, who came from Columbia and in mid mid-twenties started a series of political successes that continued with only slight interruption until the year before his death.

Polk was nominated for the presidency as a dark horse at the Democratic convention and defeated Henry Clay. He piloted the country through the Mexican War, the result of which added a quantity of new territory to the country's area. After the war he settled in Nashville, occupying a home at the corner of Vine and Union Streets.

The year before Polk began his term as President, Nashville became the permanent capital of Tennessee. Cedar Hill, on which the capitol building was erected, was purchased from Judge G. W. Campbell, who had taken it in as part settlement of a debt. Judge Campbell had sold a cow and calf on time. Unable to meet his obligation in cash when it fell due, the cow buyer offered his rifle in settlement. But the rifle



Wiles, Nashville, Tennessee

HOME OF JAMES K. POLK IN NASHVILLE, WHICH HE OCCUPIED AFTER SERVING AS PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

wasn't valuable enough to satisfy the Judge. The debt was then squared off by throwing in Cedar Hill which turned out to be a bonanza. The judge was paid thirty thousand dollars for the property.

William Walker was one of Tennessee's most puzzling characters. After serving in turn as a doctor, lawyer, and newspaper editor, he led a body of men out of California into Mexico, seized the government of Sonora, made himself President, and issued a declaration of independence for the country. He was later overthrown and run out of the country but organized another body of adventurers and sailed to Nicaragua. He eventually established himself as President but was overthrown by another revolutionary faction. Back in California, he organized another expedition but was eventually tried and executed.

A colorful character who played such a prominent part in shaping Nashville and Tennessee history was a young man who, at the age of eighteen, drifted into the town of Greenville in East Tennessee and opened up a shop. The character of his business was designated by a crude board over his doorway with the inscription, "A. Johnson, Taylor." Soon after his arrival, he became interested in young Eliza McCardle whom

he later married. Eliza taught him to write and figure and gave him such polish that his political career was one round of unbroken successes. From the legislature, he went to Congress for ten years, served as Governor from 1853 to 1857, and was elected to the United States Senate.

Johnson alienated friends by the tens of thousands by his stand against secession. He was bitter in his stand, and because of his loyalty to an undivided union, President Lincoln sent him to Nashville in 1862 to rule the state as military governor.

Although all of his political successes had been achieved as a Democrat, Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket with Lincoln in his second campaign. Lincoln's assassination threw upon him the responsibility of the presidency during the greatest crisis of the nation's history.

After the episode of Appomattox, Nashville, a badly battered city, again resumed its normal stride. Establishing in 1855 the first public school system in the south, it developed in the post-war period into one of the greatest cultural centers of the country. Today it can boast of more educators and pupils per capita than any other city in the United States.

Natchez and the Revolution

HAROLD L. LEISURE

NATCHEZ, Mississippi, has always been associated with the golden age of planter culture. Its name has always had the power to conjure up pleasant pictures of ante-bellum mansions set in gardens of camellia japonicas and magnolias; winding driveways under moss-hung live oaks; beautiful ladies in crinolines; chivalrous, fiery tempered planters; and a way of life that vanished forever when Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. Nevertheless, Natchez was the scene of a Revolutionary battle which had far reaching consequences, although the fact is little known and largely ignored by historians.

The majority of the settlers around Natchez during the Revolution were staunch royalists. Several of them were retired British army officers. Colonel Anthony Hutchins had served under Lord Amherst. Captain D. Blomart and Captain Thaddeus Lyman were veterans of the Canadian campaigns of the French and Indian War. Christian Bingaman and Jacob Winfree were former officers in the provincial army and had assisted in the capture of Fort Duquesne. Captain John Ellis had been a close associate of General John Stanwix, the Indian fighter. Many of them were possessors of huge land grants which had been given them by the King and several of them had retired from the British Army on half-pay. For these reasons it was natural that the majority of the colonists in the Natchez District should look with disfavor on the practice of the Spanish Government at New Orleans of furnishing military supplies to the Revolutionary forces of the American Government.

Oliver Pollock had been appointed in 1777 by the Continental Congress as its agent in New Orleans, where it had been his duty to secure ammunition and guns for the American posts and forts on the upper Mississippi and Ohio rivers. These supplies had been carried through the British and Spanish settlements by Captain James Willing and other officers on keel-boats as far up the Ohio River as Fort Pitt.

During the winter of 1778, Captain Willing headed an expedition of fifty men and two keel-boats down the Mississippi to New

Orleans. Upon their arrival at Natchez, it was determined to at least attempt to secure the neutrality of the District, which was still very active in its support of England. The expedition accordingly was landed at Natchez and a public meeting was called. A written agreement of neutrality was secured and the meeting disbanded. When Captain Willing was preparing to continue on down the river, he was informed that several prominent individuals refused to recognize the agreement. During the night the most stubborn of the royalists and their families, slaves, and personal property, were taken under guard to the American boats and held there until they agreed to remain neutral, after which they were released.

Anthony Hutchins alone refused to accept their demands. He remained a prisoner and was taken to New Orleans, where he was detained for a few days and finally released on parole. Hutchins returned to Natchez with the alarming news that Willing was planning to return and plunder the entire district. Wholesale looting and pillaging had already been reported near Baton Rouge and Manchac.

Some depredations of this sort had occurred in the Natchez country and the royalists asserted these acts released them from their agreement with Willing. Colonel Hutchins proceeded to raise a small band of armed men for the preservation of their lives and property.

Meanwhile disquieting rumors continued to circulate. Finally word was received that one of Willing's boats under the command of Lieutenant Reuben Harrison had started up the river to Natchez with orders to enforce the agreement of neutrality.

The settlers were alarmed and indignant by the turn events had taken. When Willing's boat was near the mouth of St. Catherine's creek, and ambuscade under the command of Colonel Hutchins was waiting for them. A contemporary description by Andrew Ellicott, who later surveyed the boundary line between the American and Spanish possessions, has survived:

"The party in concealment had been waiting the expected arrival of this boat, which

was known to be a few miles below. An ambuscade was formed, and two persons were unconcealed to entice the boat near the shore. The boat was seen for several miles below as she slowly toiled up the strong current. In an affidavit made by James Truly before William Ferguson, Esq., on the 6th of November, 1797, in Fairchild's precinct, he declares 'he has resided in the Natchez district since 1773 and is well acquainted in that vicinity; and that the party was commanded by Colonel Hutchins. That the party was concealed in the bushes and cane, while Captains Hooper and Bingaman remained upon the shore to hail the boat; that when the signal for enticing the boat over was made some one urged that they should fire upon them as soon as they came in reach without speaking; but that the people objected and said it would be time to fire when they found there was a necessity. When they appointed Captains Hooper and Bingaman to remain unconcealed by the water-side (Bingaman to remain unconcealed by the water-side, the rest being concealed) to know their intentions; but when Lieutenant Harrison came near enough to speak and discovered that he had been basely decoyed over, he spoke aloud and said he desired all those who were friends of the United States to separate from those who were not. In answer to which, Captain Hooper ordered all those on board who were friendly to the Natchez (English) to fall below the gunwale or jump ashore. In the confusion which ensued a volley was fired from all sides and five Americans were killed. The rest jumped ashore and called for quarter.'"

In the meantime conditions were unsettled throughout British West Florida. On May 8, 1779, Spain declared war on Great Britain and about fourteen hundred troops under the command of Don Bernardo de Galvez, began a determined campaign calculated to reduce the British forts and posts throughout the territory. By the end of September, Fort Bute and Baton Rouge had capitulated to the Spaniards. Colonel Dickson, the British officer in command at Baton Rouge, was permitted to retreat with his soldiers to Pensacola but was forced to surrender Fort Panmure and the entire Natchez District.

Fort Charlotte at Mobile was captured by Galvez on March 14, 1780. After this victory Galvez returned to New Orleans to outfit his army for a campaign against Pensacola, the capitol of the territory and

protected by the strongest garrison in West Florida.

Fort Panmure at Natchez had remained under the control of the Spaniards—a situation galling to most of the royalist British families living in the vicinity, who were soon laying plans for a British rebellion. Again Colonel Anthony Hutchins played a prominent role. Assurances of aid were received from the British Governor at Pensacola and arrangements were made in case of defeat for a retreat into the heart of the Choctaw country. In the event Pensacola fell before the Spaniards they hoped to be able to turn the Natchez District over to the American government, whose rule they preferred to that of Spain. Once the plans had been worked out, Hutchins and his followers lost no time in carrying them out.

On April 22, 1781, the conspirators assembled near the fort at the house of John Rowe and ran up the British flag. Their only cannon consisted of an old and damaged field piece ploughed up near the ruins of the French Fort Rosalie and two swivel guns captured from Captain Willing's boat during the ambuscade near the mouth of St. Catherine's Creek.

The Spanish Commandant at Fort Panmure warned the rebels and promised amnesty for all except the leaders in the conspiracy. The British replied with their guns, which were promptly answered by the heavier artillery of the fort. Only one casualty was reported and authorities disagree as to which side suffered the loss.

In the week that followed it became apparent that the Spanish garrison would never fall before the lighter artillery of the British. Fate took a dramatic hand in the final surrender of the Spanish troops to the handful of British royalists. Several prominent local individuals had refrained from taking any part in the affair and remained loyal to the Spanish. Among them was Captain Alexander McIntosh, a wealthy and well-known planter living on St. Catherine's Creek. McIntosh sent a message to the Spanish Commandant advising him of the fact that the conspirators could not hope to long continue their siege of the fort. Captain McIntosh's messenger was captured by the British who with the help of John Alston, an expert penman, changed the note. The substituted note stated that

the British had undermined the fort, deposited a heavy charge of powder, and planned to blow up the fort that night. This note was duly delivered. Apparently coming from such a friendly source, the commandant did not question it and surrendered his garrison without further resistance.

The Spaniards were required to take an oath after their surrender that they would not bear arms against the British for the duration of the War. These prisoners, accompanied by Captain Winfree and a guard, began the march to Baton Rouge.

The conspirators took possession of the fort after their short and comparatively bloodless campaign. Captain Winfree's detachment of prisoners had neared the present site of Fort Adams, when a large body of Spanish militia was seen approaching up the river. Captain Winfree released his prisoners and retreated toward Natchez. His former prisoners lost no time in joining their associates.

This detachment of Spanish troops under the command of Major Mulligan overtook Winfree and his men at his home and in a surprise early morning attack killed fourteen and captured a number of others. However, Winfree had had time to warn the British at Natchez of the approach of the Spaniards and a company of about two hundred men had assembled to hold the fort. Mulligan retreated to his boats to plan his attack. While he was waiting news of the fall of the British stronghold at Pensacola reached Natchez.

The revolt collapsed and many of the conspirators began a panic-stricken flight. Mulligan's men retook Fort Panmure. For over a month his militia looted and burned and plundered the Natchez Country, while the long, tragic trek of the British royalists through the wilderness toward Savannah and Charleston began.

Claiborne's History of Mississippi contains a vivid account of this flight which has few parallels in American history:

"The rank and file might find safety by dispersion, but for the leaders, with confiscation, imprisonment and summary execution staring them in the face, the only thought was of family. The only recourse was immediate flight—flight through a vast wilderness occupied by savages, to the British posts in

Georgia and Carolina. A more precipitate and distressing exodus never occurred. Leaving their homes which they had made comfortable by severe toil, their property which had been accumulated by patient industry; with no transportation but a few pack horses, with no luggage but their blankets and some scanty stores, they gathered their wives and children, and struck into the wilderness, fearful of pursuit, fearful of ambush, dogged by famine, tortured by thirst, exposed to every vicissitude of weather, weakened by disease, more than decimated by death, the women and children dying every day. . . .

"Among these fugitives were the Lymans, Dwights, and many of the most cultured families of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The supplies brought with them were soon consumed, and then they lived on roots, herbs and whatever they could gather in their flight. Some of the Indians they fell in with seized their pack horses; others more humane would divide with them their meat and corn. Having broken their only compass in their possession they traveled by the sun and stars. They crossed numerous rivers on their route on rude rafts bound together with vines."

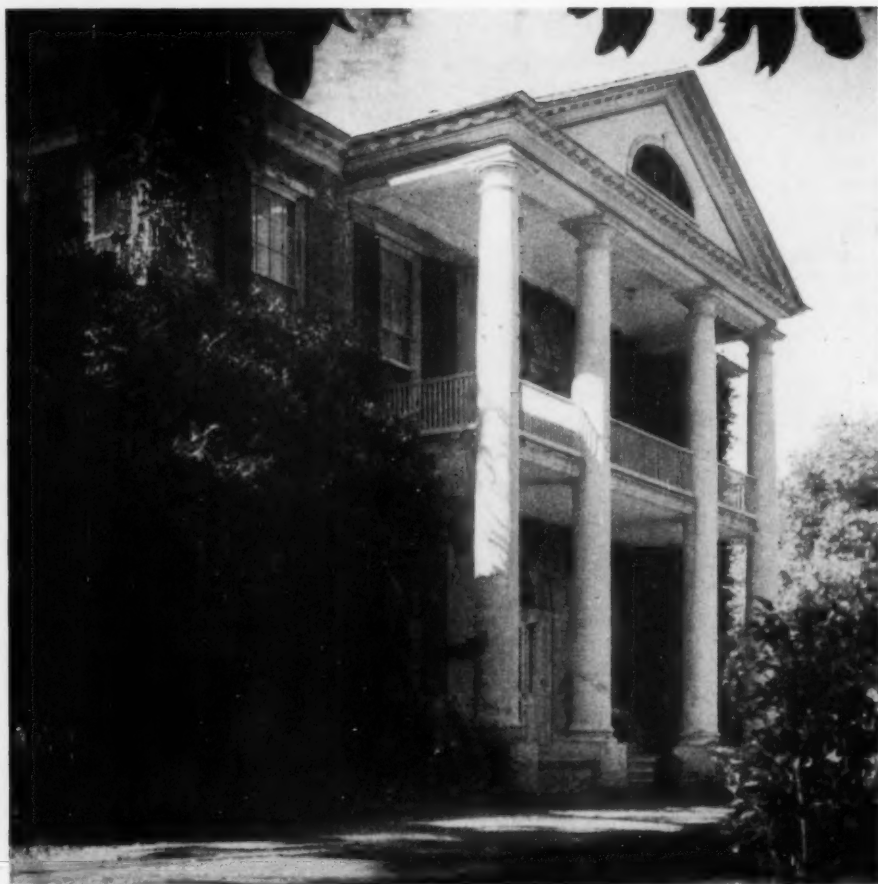
Nevertheless the hardy little caravan eventually reached the Cumberland Settlements some five months later.

According to Claiborne, Col. Anthony Hutchins struck out through the wilderness in another direction. His party was ambushed by a group of Spaniards and Indians and four of them killed. Hutchins and a sixteen-year-old boy escaped with their horses.

All of the leaders of the rebellion did not escape. Captain Blomart was sent to Spain for trial. Captain Winfree, George Alston, John Smith, Parker Carradine, William Eason and George Rapalje were arrested and sent to New Orleans as prisoners, where they were eventually released through the conciliatory policy of the Spanish Governors. The wife of Colonel Hutchins remained in Natchez and was permitted to retain most of his property.

A number of the fugitives joined in with one of the Colberts, a Scotch family who had intermarried with the Chickasaws.

One of the most colorful episodes in the long history of Natchez was drawing to a close and a long era of prosperity was beginning. Natchez' role in the Revolution was finished.



"ROSALIE," THE STATE SHRINE OF THE MISSISSIPPI DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN NATCHEZ, WHICH WILL BE OPEN DURING THE TENTH ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE SPONSORED BY THE PILGRIMAGE GARDEN CLUB, MARCH 2 THROUGH MARCH 23

The Story of "Rosalie"

DIXIE COTTON HERRIN

The following background of the Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution State Shrine is given by Mrs. William Kennedy Herrin, Jr., Corresponding Secretary General of the National Society and former State Regent of Mississippi. It was during Mrs. Herrin's term as State Regent that "Rosalie" was purchased and that restoration was begun

THE visitor to Natchez is always impressed with the air of "We've been here always," which the homes, the streets, and even the people themselves seem to possess. From one end of the town to the other, it is impossible to walk the distance of an ordinary city block without seeing something

which is of historical significance. There is some story or legend concerned with nearly all of the buildings which one sees, but with the exception of "Windy Hill Manor," the home in which Aaron Burr awaited trial for treason in 1807, and the "Briars," the home where the first and only

President of the Confederacy was married, "Rosalie" has excited more interest and has been written about more than any other antebellum mansion in Natchez.

"Rosalie" is a prototype of the gracious southern mansion which visitors expect to see. Four lovely Tuscan columns uphold a large portico; sweeping steps lead to the front entrance with its exquisite fan lights over the doorway—a doorway which the motion picture industry has immortalized as typifying the old southern mansion. The house commands a gorgeous view of the Mississippi River. Natchez itself has encroached somewhat upon "Rosalie," but there are still lovely old-fashioned grounds, fragrant with jasmine and sweet olive, and enclosed by a charming picket fence of the long-ago type. Camellias and myrtle flaunt their brilliant colors in spring and summer, live oak trees and magnolias lend their friendly shade.

There is an air of peace and security about the place, an air which indicates that proud "Rosalie" has taken a new lease on life. For a few years ago, beginning to show her age, acquiring wrinkles and somewhat losing her sparkling charm, the house was saved from eventual decay and oblivion by a reformation. In this case, the beauty clinic was effected by the Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution, when they purchased her several years ago from the owners, Mrs. Annie Marsh and Miss Rebecca Rumble. With great energy and enthusiasm, the Daughters set about to give beautiful "Rosalie" a new hair-do, a thorough facial, a manicure, to apply make-up which would be becoming and effective, and to give her a new and stylish wardrobe. A new roof became the "hair-do," an exterior reconditioning and painting was the "facial," a redecorated interior—from cellar to attic—added color and vivacity to "Rosalie's" face. Members were encouraged to give antiques of the antebellum period to supplement the lovely furnishings in the house, and soon "Rosalie's" wardrobe was nearing completion. Rosewood sofas and solid back rosewood chairs designed on Second Empire lines, delicately carved and upholstered in a rich red brocade, French furniture, and even a Paul and Virginia bronze chandelier now grace her interior. Finally, work was started on

the rehabilitation of the gardens and walks, and after a manicure, "Rosalie" has acquired that perfectly groomed look which any lady of her charm and prestige should possess.

And, as do all ladies of great fame and unsurpassable beauty, "Rosalie" has her story.

Between the years of 1820 and 1823, Mr. Peter Little acquired this beautiful home, which was designed by his brother-in-law, James S. Griffin, who came to Natchez from Baltimore in 1816. "Rosalie" was to be the setting for the gay and romantic life which Mr. Little hoped that he and his young bride, Eliza Low Little, would enjoy. He felt that his wife needed to learn more about the world, and to take on a polish and sophistication which would be worthy of his wealth and position. He therefore sent her north to school, and when she returned home he was nearly heartbroken to find that she had developed in exactly the opposite direction! She had fallen under the influence of a great Methodist evangelist and had renounced pomp and circumstances for the spiritual things. The lavish entertainments which her husband had anticipated developed into chicken dinners and long, tiresome visits with the circuit riders. At length, when his patience was at the breaking point, Mr. Little built a house across from "Rosalie," wherein his wife might entertain the steady stream of ministers who seemed to have marked his house as do the vagrants who visit our back doors today. Mr. Little called this house the parsonage, and it bears that name even to this day.

The site of the mansion gives it the name "Rosalie" from the old French Fort Rosalie, named after the Duchess of Pontchartrain which later became the Spanish Fort Panmure. The ground is literally soaked with the blood of priests, citizens, and a French garrison which fell in the great Indian massacre of 1729. During the War Between the States, "Rosalie" served as headquarters for several Union officers.

Through the efforts of the Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution, the world may see the beauty and culture which the Mississippian of antebellum days has left as his contribution for us to enjoy.



Boston Athenaeum

PORTRAIT OF PAT LYON, BLACKSMITH, PAINTED BY JOHN NEAGLE IN 1826-27. LYON HAD BEEN IMPRISONED ON A FALSE ACCUSATION. SUBSEQUENTLY VINDICATED, HE RECEIVED A SUBSTANTIAL SUM OF MONEY IN DAMAGES. HE THEREUPON COMMISSIONED THIS PORTRAIT, INCLUDING, IN THE BACKGROUND, A VIEW OF THE WALNUT STREET PRISON IN BOSTON WHERE HE HAD BEEN CONFINED

America's Craftsmen-Patriots

EDMUND FULLER

"The American Craftsman," by Scott Williamson, which is reviewed on page 43 of this issue, was published with the hope of creating a renewed and vital interest in the remarkable heritage of craftsmanship and patriotic ingenuity which have gone into the building of our country from the earliest Colonial days. The following article, which tells briefly of our Craftsmen-Patriots, inspires a resurgence of faith, pride, and national confidence at this time. The illustrations used through the article were selected from the more than three hundred used in "The American Craftsman" and are here reproduced through the courtesy of Crown Publishers

IF WE can crystallize in a single thought some chief facet of the qualities which distinguished the pioneers and founders of our nation it might well be their genius for uniting their diverse crafts and skills to serve their commonwealth with singleness of purpose.

All of us are readily conversant with the feats of militarism or statesmanship distinguishing our great leaders of such calibre as Washington, Franklin, or Jefferson. We also know, in a casual sort of way, that Washington was a surveyor; Franklin, printer, editor, scientific experimenter in extraordinary; and Jefferson, an architect and craftsman of the widest versatility. Let us try to perceive a new aspect of this familiar knowledge.

A time of crisis confronted the American colonists. The realities of rebellious warfare, with its subsequent shoals of political organization, were thrust into their faces. How many of them asked in their hearts, as they watched the storm clouds gather, "We shall need generals and statesmen to be our leaders. Where have we such men? Where, available to our need, are these generals and statesmen?"

The answer was articulated by events. But prophetically it might have been said, "Here are soldier-surveyors; inventors; craftsman-architects; and, for that matter, merchants and farmers. Watch them and know their marks. When the time commends them they will be your generals and statesmen, and also your men of lesser glory but of equal heroism and contribution."

Who are some of the other men who put their shoulders to the wheel, bringing familiar skills to sometimes strange applications?

Paul Revere leaps first to mind. Silversmith and copperplate engraver, amateur poet and political cartoonist, brass and iron

foundryman, bell caster, dentist and munitions maker, ship-builder and jeweler, Revere was without peer among the versatile men of his time. What were the roles to which the Revolution called him?

He was one of the organizers of that far-flung band of rebels calling themselves The Sons of Liberty. His message-bearing valor has been immortalized by Longfellow. The Boston Tea Party numbered him among its conspirators. His professional skills were bent toward the tending of artillery and the making of powder. Propaganda was a skill native to his volatile temperament and finding channels effectively through his political cartoons and broadsides.

Always hot-headed, he involved himself in a court-martial by "insubordination" during the campaign in Maine where he had charge of artillery. His post-war public career might have been even more far-reaching but for this unjust blot which was subsequently removed by a later and more competent court-martial.

Other silversmiths played their revolutionary roles. John Waite, of Little Rest, Rhode Island, had been prominent in the civil life of the colonies. With the coming of the war he organized a company of Militia, calling itself The Kingston Reds, which distinguished itself for valor against the British. Joseph Perkins and other silversmiths of Rhode Island were members of this band.

At a much earlier date John Hull and Robert Sanderson, outstanding among America's craftsmen in silver, had coined the celebrated "Pine Tree Shillings" for the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The ranks of pre-revolutionary silversmiths who made vital contributions to the civil and cultural life of the colonies are too vast for listing, though one must name the superb artisan, John Coney, master of Paul Revere's father, and the versatile Jeremiah Dummer,



THE YANKEE PEDDLER, FROM A PAINTING BY JOHN WHETTON EHNINGER

Newark Museum

one of early America's distinguished painters.

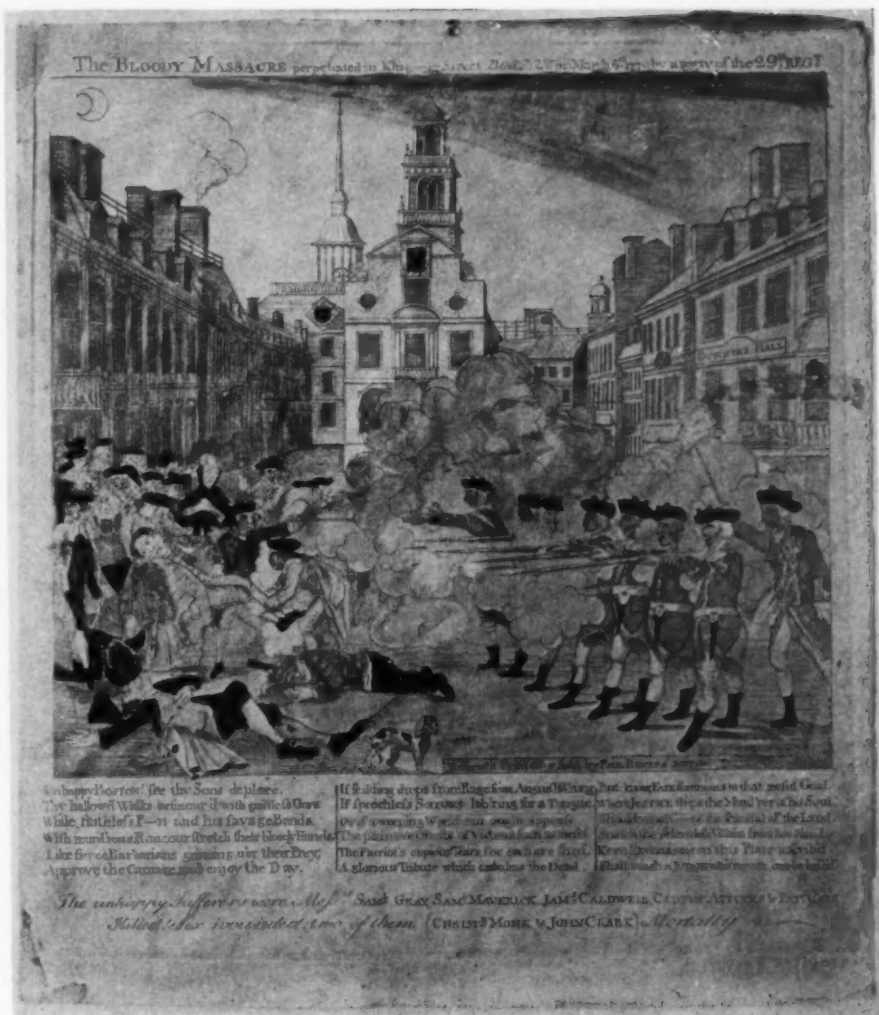
Another Son of Liberty and participant in The Boston Tea Party was that fine American clockmaker, Thomas Harland.

A characteristic seed of American independence was sown by Stephen Daye, America's first printer, and those who almost immediately followed in his trade. The freedom of the press flowered for the first time on American soil. The hardy and impertinent pamphleteers of a later date became a notable thorn in the flesh of the raging but impotent King's men.

The obscure and unsung weavers of America played an important part in their calm defiance of increasing bans upon American manufactures. The products of American looms were soon to become a major factor in the young nation's struggle for mercantile equality with the cast-off mother country.

The potters of America played a quiet role in the prevailing turbulence. The development of a far-reaching pottery industry became a vital necessity with the cessation of trade relations with England. Patriotic motifs in pottery design instantly began to reflect the popular spirit of the times. These are now among some of the most charming and beautiful relics of the day, comparable to the patriotic designs worked by house-wife artisans on quilts, napkins, and coverlets. Immediately after the war, Captain John Norton, of Vermont, who had been a splendid participant in the struggle for freedom, established the famous Bennington Pottery which was to be a landmark in American ceramics.

The New York cabinetmaker, Colonel Marinus Willet, became another of the rebels' outstanding military leaders. Like Revere he was a message-carrier and a member of The Sons of Liberty. Willet's



Metropolitan Museum

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING, "THE BOSTON MASSACRE," BY PAUL REVERE

leadership in the defense of Fort Orange, among other exploits, contributed to the ultimate downfall of "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne, and the successful campaign at Saratoga.

The iron industry was, to the Revolution, what the steel industry would be to a modern war. One of the most stirring episodes of simple American achievement in the war

is recorded in the story of the West Point chain as told in *The American Craftsman*, by Scott Graham Williamson.

"The necessity for a variety of river obstructions, to hinder the British navy from ranging unchecked up the Hudson River as far as Albany, was early seen. Familiar devices, such as the sinking of vessels and other obstructions at certain points, were



Yale University Art Gallery

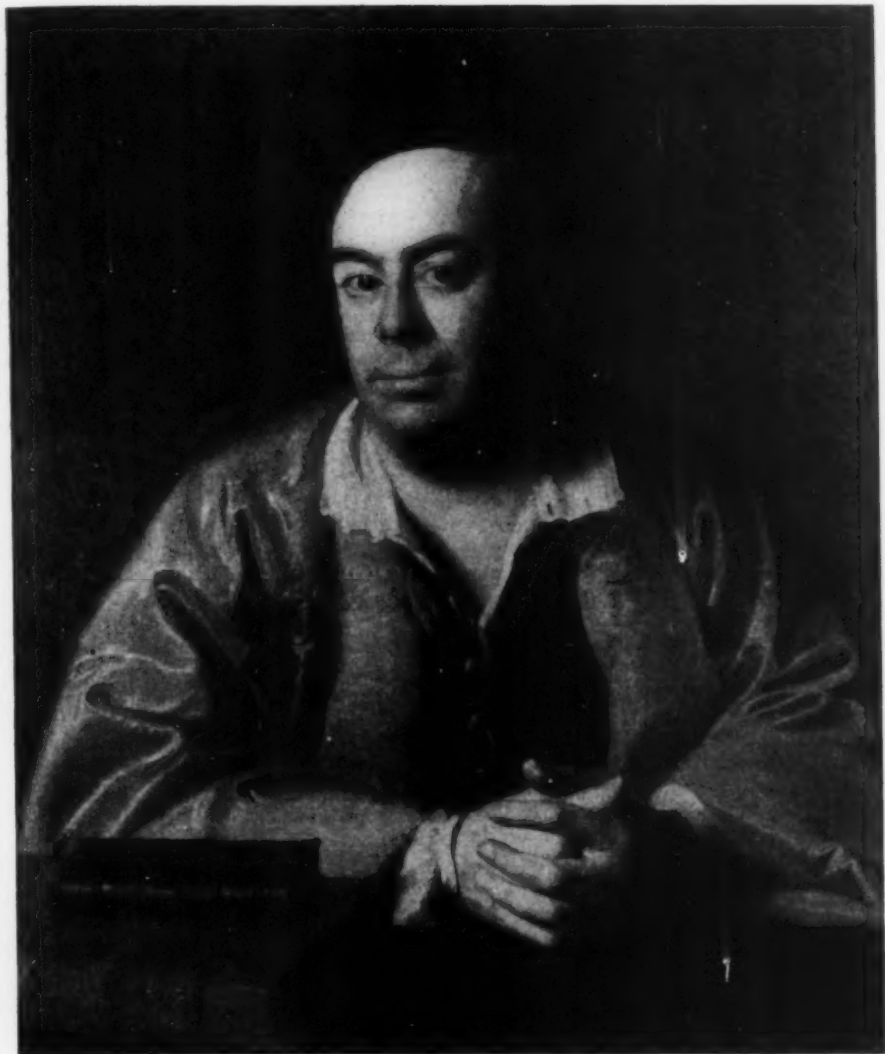
ELI WHITNEY, INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN, FROM A PORTRAIT BY SAMUEL F. B. MORSE OF TELEGRAPH FAME

adopted. But the West Point chain was an imaginative *tour de force*.

"It apparently originated in the minds of the Board of War of the Continental Congress. In 1778 this body called Peter Townsend, ironmaster, before them and asked him if, in his opinion, it would be possible to construct a giant chain which could be hung across the Hudson at the

narrows of West Point to hinder naval action.

"Townsend gave it as his opinion that the thing could be done. He returned to his Forge, at Sterling, New York, traditionally in a blinding snow-storm and accompanied by the War Board whose members wished to see the thing begun. The chain was to be forged with a swivel to



Cleveland Museum

PORTRAIT OF NATHANIEL HURD, SILVERSMITH, BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY

every hundred feet, a clevis to every thousand feet. Twelve tons of anchors were required, in addition.

"Sixty men were furloughed from the army to assist in the construction. Working day and night, at full capacity, they completed the chain in *six weeks!* Teamsters hauled it to West Point in separate

sections of ten links each, as they were completed. Their weight was enormous and over the rough, nearly impassable winter roads the going was hard indeed, making a formidable task.

"The sections were assembled at West Point and floated out across the Hudson on a log boom, with the anchors to fix it in

place. Plans for coping with this chain were part of Benedict Arnold's plan for the betrayal of West Point. That it was a job well done is evidenced by the fact that the chain was never broken, either by the enemy or the elements, but was broken up and removed at the close of the war."

Also in the field of the ironworker falls the greatest of all the anonymous, group contributions to the war: the Pennsylvania Rifle. The American technique of sharpshooting, guerrilla warfare, coupled with the high efficiency of the weapons in the hands of its finest marksmen, had a widespread demoralizing effect upon the British soldiers.

The rifleshooters of German origin among the settlers of Pennsylvania were without peer as gunmakers. They had brought with them, from their home country, the new principle of rifling a gun barrel. This, however, to meet the necessities of a gun for the hunting of active small game necessary to their very sustenance, they refined to a degree equalled nowhere in the gun shops of Europe.

Though limited in number these guns were so much more efficient than the smooth barrelled weapons of the British that panic was often created in the King's ranks at the sight of the characteristic buckskin costume of the Pennsylvania riflemen. The moral effect of this was sufficiently great to lead Washington to advise the clothing of large numbers of the rebel soldiery in similar garb. An attempt to overcome this disparity in weapons was one contributing factor to the engagement of Hessians as mercenaries, for the German troops also had rifled guns. But the quality of the European rifling was so inferior and the conduct of the mercenaries so dispirited that the attempt came to nothing.

American contributions to the science of gunnery are extensive, many of them falling into the later realm of extreme technicality and lying far beyond the scope of our present interest. Two of the earlier, distinctly personal contributions to the field bear mention, however.

All of us no doubt associate Eli Whitney with his ill-fated (so far as his own compensation was concerned) cotton gin. This was far from being Whitney's sole, or in many ways most important, contribution.

The fortune which he failed to reap from the cotton gin became his through his development of a new technique of gun manufacture.

In 1798, the new government, feeling justifiably insecure in a hostile and waiting world, placed with Whitney an unprecedented order for guns. The daring manufacturer, in a day of handmade weapons, undertook to furnish 10,000 in two years. The order was filled six years late. The government proved a patient customer, however, for in the interim Whitney had staged a dramatic and amazing demonstration. Arriving in Washington with an assortment of gun parts he laid them out on a table, before an astonished Board, and showed that *their parts were interchangeable!* Through the perfection of methods of machine tooling with its resultant precision, guns ceased to be unique articles, ruined for good if broken in any vital part. The interchangeable mechanism, whereby the salvaged parts of a broken gun could be used with other salvaged parts to assemble complete guns; the swiftness and precision of manufacture, combined to usher in a new era, not only in gunmaking, but in the whole of industrial procedure.

It was not long after this development that a restless, dissatisfied, and intensely ambitious boy, whiling away the time on a sea-voyage that had been none of his choosing, whittled out a wooden model of the first automatic pistol. The Colt revolver had been conceived and once more advanced the techniques of manufacture. The modern assembly line had its inception in Colt's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company.

The ramifications of the story of American ingenuity in public service threaten to become endless. Pioneer attempts to evolve even so modern a weapon as a submarine were carried out by the energetic Americans in New York Harbor during the Revolution. We cannot hope, in this brief space, to cover the wide swathe of this material. But such reflections as these open another train of thought, relating to early America and its surviving relics.

"Antiques" are familiar to us all, in museums and in private collections. Often they are associated largely with considerations of their physical rarity or their in-

trinsic beauty as works of art. We must not, however, forget them in their greatest of all roles, that of documentation of times past.

No words concerning Paul Revere can so sharply evoke the memory of that craftsman-patriot as can the many fine specimens of his handiwork preserved in beautiful silver. These antiques, these fruits and products of our forefathers, become inspiring Americana, serving to carry us back to a perspective in which we can see these workmen as men of flesh and blood, breathing with passions and idealism and patriotism. Their beauty is more than mere beauty of line or execution. It reflects in all its splendor the creative genius that became America.

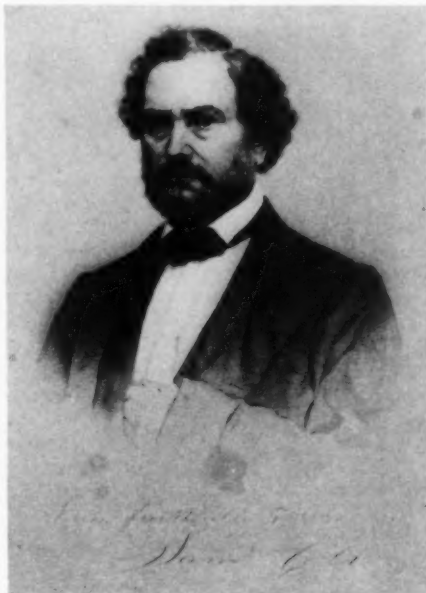
There is then one other aspect, not to be lost from sight in the heat of patriotic remembrance and admiration. The beautiful and useful objects, products of the training and skill of these men, are just as much their contribution to the American way as their fateful exploits of military or political prowess. Had historic necessity not called forth these latter feats theirs would yet have been a vital contribution to our national life.

Other generations of Americans have similarly been called, in repeated moments or eras of national crisis, from 1812 to 1917, to lay aside their native skills and acquire

or apply new tasks in common necessity. At these times the men and women of America have never been found wanting.

Yet other, and perhaps more fortunate generations, never heard that call. But theirs, too, was the flaming American spirit, shining in the uninterrupted channel of their creative and inventive pursuits.

Who of us, reading the portentous streamers that head our news columns, hearing the grave voices that besiege our radios, has not asked, in his secret heart, "Can we meet the coming crisis? Have we the strength of conviction? Will we be weighed and not found wanting?" If we ask ourselves, "Where are the leaders and where also the inspired and vigorous followers needed for the crisis?", we can answer with confidence. Leaders and men to follow them, heroes and men of incredible coolness in the face of danger are here as they were before. They are around us in a thousand guises—modern craftsmen,



Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company

COLONEL SAMUEL COLT, INVENTOR OF THE REVOLVER
AND PIONEER OF THE INDUSTRIAL METHOD

skilled workmen, designers, artists, technicians, white-collarists of every category, farmers—and so on and on and on. All of them can unite, as did the craftsmen and farmers and merchants of our earliest days, to fill new roles with all the skill that has gone into the old. As their predecessors affirmed an American democracy, so they will reaffirm it if the crisis comes.

THE APRIL ISSUE will contain a list of scheduled events of the Fiftieth Continental Congress which convenes on April 14. Subscribe to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE immediately to insure receipt of this important issue and those following which will describe the Congress events in detail—\$2 for one year; or two years for \$3.



THE MONUMENT TO HANNAH DUSTIN, WHICH WAS ERECTED IN 1879 IN THE CITY HALL SQUARE AT HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS

Through the Year with Feminine Revolutionists

LOUISE HARTLEY

V. Hannah Dustin, a Massachusetts Retaliator

ON MARCH 15 more than two hundred years ago, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, there was perpetrated toward the close of King William's War one of the bloodiest massacres of early American history. From this scene of horror arose one of New England's stoic women, Hannah Dustin. How she and her companions escaped from the Indian camp where they had been held prisoners for some time and eventually

walked into Boston with the scalps of ten Indians, their tomahawks and guns, is a story never told without a thrill and a shiver.

The Haverhill sack occurred in the dead of winter, after a fierce snow storm, when the little frontier settlement was wholly unprepared for the attack. The major activities of the red men had been confined lately to the New York region. Further-

more, the cold winter months usually brought cessation of hostilities. The frontiersmen generally looked upon the trees laden with ice and snow and the frozen Merrimac as a blessed time when they might, for a short while, sit by the fire and plan the spring planting.

But Indian warfare and tactics followed no set rule. No warning came as the Indians spoke in signs which, "like the swift flight of birds, only divided the air and left no trace behind." Neither had the Indian scout been sighted as he hid behind trees and bushes making a survey of the scene of the next probable slaughter.

The weird sound of the Indian warwhoop immediately followed by the forceful entrance of the savages into the home of Hannah Dustin came like a bolt out of the blue. She lay in the bedroom with her infant who was only a few days old. Dr. Cotton Mather, the early historian, has described the event as follows:

"In the broil one Hannah Dustan having lain in about a week, attended with her nurse, Mary Neff, a body of terrible Indians drew near unto the house where she lay, with designs to carry on their bloody devastation . . . the nurse trying to escape with the newborn babe, fell into the hands of the formidable salvages; and those furious tawnies coming into the house, bid poor Dustan to arise immediately. Full of astonishment she did so, and sitting down in the chimney with a heart full of most fearful expectations, she saw the raging dragons rifle all that they could carry away and set the house on fire."

Motherlike, when she realized the horrible danger, Hannah's first thought was for the safety of her seven children in the adjoining room and of her husband, Thomas, at work in the forest. "Call your father and run as fast as you can for the garrison," she probably commanded them.

The settlement boasted six garrisons, well equipped with ammunition and guns. These forts, usually built two stories high, were safe enough after one was inside, where iron bars secured the one small door. Naturally the greatest hazard was borne by those inhabitants who lived on the outskirts of the community, usually great distances from the garrisons, as did the Dustins.

After a futile attempt to save his wife and baby, the frantic father started his little brood of seven toward the fort, never dreaming that they would all survive. Their safe arrival, indeed, was nothing less than a miracle. Dr. Mather records:

"A party of Indians came upon him (Dustin) and now though they fired at him and he fired at them, yet he manfully kept at the rear of his little army of unarmed children while they marched off with the pace of a child of five years old, until by a singular providence of God, he arrived safe with them all unto the place of safety, about a mile or two from his house. But his house must in the meantime have more dismal tragedies acted at it."

Arriving near the garrison, the lives of the children were still not safe, since their entrance was retarded by the very small and only door. The father finally pushed them in, one by one, but not before several arrows and shots sailed dangerously near. Then mounting his faithful horse which had stood between the enemy and his children on the long trek, Dustin hurriedly returned to the scene of the melee.

What a tragic sight met his eyes! His home was in smoke and he thought immediately that his wife and baby were burned. Later he was informed by one of the residents that a number of white victims, men and women, had been seen tramping through the woods, horded on by the Indians. And with new hope he set out after them, but to no avail. He was unable to find any trace of the caravan.

In the meantime, about twenty Indians had led Hannah and her nurse away on an uncharted path, "but e'er they had gone many steps," Dr. Mather wrote, "they dashed out the brains of the infant against a tree (because it cried for its mother) and several other white captives as they began to tire in the sad journey, were soon sent into their long home; the salvages would presently bury their hatchets in their brains and leave their carcasses on the ground for birds and beasts to feed upon. How Ever, Dustan (Hannah) with her nurse notwithstanding her present condition, traveled that night about a dozen miles and then kept up with their new masters in a long

travel of one hundred and fifty miles, more or less, within a few days ensuing, without any sensible damage in their health, from the hardships of travel, their lodging, their diet and their other difficulties. These two poor women were now in the hands of those whose tender mercies are cruelties."

It seems that in the allocation of white captives, Hannah and her nurse and a young boy had been selected by an Indian family of twelve which traveled by night and by day until a suitable place was found for a temporary camp. Then everyone went to work. While the women cut down saplings, the men cleared a space with their snowshoes and stacked the trees, wigwam fashion. Under this crude shelter the nomadic souls rested for a brief period and then traveled on, "until hunger again overtook them."

Historians disagree as to just what distance was traversed by the white captives, but the tradition is that they eventually arrived at a place on the Merrimac which is now popularly called "Dustin Island."

Although records show that Hannah Dustin was a small, frail woman, she must have had more than her share of endurance, patience, and courage. So set and determined was she to escape from the Indian camp that every plan and idea was carefully manipulated. Little by little, she coached the nurse and the boy in the art of scalping, teaching them how and where to hit the "deadly blow on the temple." By some clever ruse, she had secreted two tomahawks and a hatchet.

At last the moment came to strike. Hannah awakened her nurse and the boy and they crept about their work. "A little before the break of day, when the whole crew was in a dead sleep," Dr. Mather says, "they took up the resolution to imitate Jael and Sisera, and all furnished themselves with hatchets, for the purpose, they struck such home-blows upon the heads of their sleeping oppressors that e'er any of them could struggle into effectual resistance, at the feet of these poor prisoners, they bowed, they fell, there they fell down dead.

"Without a moment's delay, they began their weird mid-winter journey home by canoe, and treckless forests, which they

reached after an absence of less than a month."

Apparently not injured by her experience, Hannah lived a long, useful life. She has many distinguished descendants who are proud of the undaunted spirit of this pioneer woman.

In justification of Hannah Dustin's gruesome act, Dr. Mather says: "and being not where she had her own life secured by any law unto her, she thought she was not forbidden by any law to take away the life of the murderers by whom her child had been butchered." Undoubtedly, the opinion of a present-day jury would be that Hannah committed the mass murder in "Self Defense." The act was retributive justice.

The ancient records of the Massachusetts General Court show that, "voted in concurrence with the representatives that there be allowed and ordered out of the Publick treasury unto Thomas Dustan of Haverhill, on behalf of Hannah, his wife, the sum of twenty-five pounds. To Mary Neff the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings and to Samuel Leonardson the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings." Furthermore, Colonel Nicholson, the Governor of Maryland, sent Hannah a very "generous token" of his favor for bravery under trying circumstances.

The memory of Hannah Dustin has been perpetuated in many ways. A street and a school in Haverhill bear her name; an impressive monument in the City Hall Square in Haverhill bears a statue of her likeness; and another monument has been erected at Concord, New Hampshire. The Haverhill Historical Society and the Dustin Society have preserved many relics of this old family, and a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Marysville, Ohio, bears the name "Hannah Emerson Dustin."

Although her life span preceded the American Revolution by many years, Hannah Dustin portrays most vividly the spirit of those pioneer women who laid the ground work for our independence.

NOTE: Variations in the spelling of "Dustin" may be noted. Cotton Mather refers to "Dustan," the inscription on the monument uses Duston; but the usual version is Dustin.

• Genealogical Department •

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

LAST year many announcements of Family Association Meetings were received too late for publication. These meetings are of wide historical and genealogical value and we are glad to be of assistance in making known the time, place, and the name of the secretary or other officer from whom information may be secured. Copy must be received in this office six weeks before date of publication.

Numerous letters have been received from members who "wish to do as much research as possible while attending Congress," requesting information as to the best way to secure satisfactory results.

Realizing the very limited time, the numerous requests for reference books, and the errors which so easily occur when research is hurriedly done, one should make definite preparations in advance as to names, dates, and especially the localities to be searched. Consult first the card catalogue in our Library for the surnames in the desired localities. If a published genealogy is listed, the index would quickly indicate whether the name you seek is given. If an "FC" appears on the card, this indicates that the information is among the thousands of unpublished records in the file cases that may be had upon request. Next, secure county or town histories, or published wills, deeds, marriage and cemetery records, of the given locality. Thousands of pension applications have been copied and are indexed in the Pension files.

Avoid picking out a desired ancestor and trying to tie up with him. Instead, begin with yourself, and work back through preceding generations to the Revolutionary period and earlier, being careful to copy

the title, volume, page, of each item secured.

A chart or D. A. R. working sheet prepared in advance with all known facts will expedite the work. The Census records, which are available in the Department of Commerce, and the Pension records in the new Archives Building, are open to the public and are of untold value.

* * *

Petition to General Assembly of Rhode Island—1775-76-77. An act establishing an Independent Company by the Name of Smithfield and Cumberland Rangers.

Whereas the Preservation of this Colony in time of War depends upon God, upon the military Skill and discipline of its Inhabitants: and whereas a Number of Inhabitants of the Towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, to wit;

George Peck	Nathaniel Cooke
Nedebiah Wilkinson	Ezekiel Harris
Edward Thompson	Jeremiah Bly
Levi Brown	Gideon Bishop
Stephen Whipple	Jonathan Fisher
John Bly	Thomas Spears
Aaron Clarke	Samuel Dexter
Amos Whipple	Cyril Brown
Thomas Bowen	Jephth Wilkinson
Amos Bowen	Daniel Jencks junr
Elijah Bowen	Levi Lee
Isaac Raze	Stephen Wilkinson
John Brown	Joseph Jenks
Abraham Hogg	Simeon Dexter
Daniel Smith junr	John Walcott
Allen Grant	Nathaniel Shepardson
Elihu Brown	Benjamin Dexter
Rufus Arnold	George Angel
John Burlingame	John Weatherhead
Benjamin S. Wallent	William Bowen
Stephen Brown	Luther Mosher
Ebenezer Metcalf	Daniel Ray
Thomas Bicknell	Timothy Bennett
Dexter Brown	Jeremiah Richmond
Ibrook Whipple	Gamaliel Richmond
Chad Smith	Oliver Carpenter
Jajheth Bicknell	Israel Whipple Junr
Benjamin Follett	Nathan Weatherhead

Anthony Jenckes
George Streeter
Benjamin Ballou
Rufus Streeter
Stephen Day
Nathaniel Bucklin
Simion Wilkinson
Ezra Bennett
Abner Thompson
Abraham Smith
Abisha Reniff
Benjamin Boyu
Simon Aldritch
Joshua Jenckes
John Wilkinson
Samuel Dexter
Joseph Razee
Benjamin May
Richard Ballou

Joseph Wilkinson
Simon Whipple
Thaddeus Williams
Nathan Dexter
Amariah Yeates
Nathaniel Spaulding
Isaac Bucklin
Joshua Phillips
John Sheldon
Richard Sayles 3rd
Daniel Sayles
Daniel Phillips
Moses Tucker
Edmund Harandeen
Benoni Pain
Asa Thompson
Levi Young
Joseph Wiley

have offered themselves to begin with such others as are or shall be added to them to form themselves into a company by the name of the Smithfield and Cumberland Rangers and by the Petition, prayed this Assembly to grant them a Charter with such Privileges and under such Limitations as this Assembly may think proper.

Wherefore this Assembly in order to give all due Encouragement to so laudable a Design, have Ordained, Constituted and Granted and by these Presents do Ordain, Constitute and Grant that they, the Petitioners before named together with such others as shall be hereafter added to them not exceeding the number of One Hundred exclusive of Officers be and they are hereby declared to be an Independent Company by the Name of Smithfield and Cumberland Rangers.

And upon all general Reviews, Field Days, and publick Trainings the said Company shall hold such Rank and Station in the Brigade or Regiment in which they shall exercise as by the Rules of War they are entitled to: Subject however to the Requisitions of the Colony law; and that in time of Alarm the said Company shall be under the immediate Command of the Captain General of the Colony or other superior officer for the time being.

At the Request of said Company the following Officers be and they are hereby appointed to command the same to wit George Peck Captain, Nedebiah Wilkinson, first Lieutenant, Edward Thompson, second Lieutenant, and Levi Brown Ensign.

And it is ordered that the Secretary make out a fair Copy of this Charter, affix

the Colony Seal thereto, and transmit the same to the said Company.

May 3rd 1776

To the House of Mag'sts

Gentlemen Resolved that the afore written pass as an Act of the Assembly. Noted and past.

Pardon J. Lyndon, Clerk

In the Upper House. Read the same day and Concurred by order

William Mumford Sec'y

Only those who had signed the Test Act were eligible to vote during the period of the Revolutionary War.

"The persons in the Subsequent List Put in their Votes for General Officers for the State of Rhode Island for the year ensuing:

Stephen Arnold
Joseph Sprague
Ebenezer Trask
Caleb Aldrich
Luke Arnold
John Mowry
Stephen Brayton
Uriah Arnold
Thomas Aldrich
George Streeter
Nehemiah Smith
Job Mowry
Daniel Mowry Jr.
John Smith 3rd
John Windsor
John Smith
Ezekiel Angel
Eli Read
Gideon Read
Gideon Angell
Nathaniel Budshin
Joseph Jenckes
Andrew Waterman
Jesse Jenckes
Stephen Arnold Jr.
Peleg Arnold
Abraham Windsor
Uriah Alverson
Abraham Windsor Jr.
John Sheldon
Benjamin Medbury
Henry Jenckes
Hezekiah Hernden
James Smith
Stephen Mowry
Richard Sayles Jr.

Thomas Shippee
Job Mowry Jr.
Benjamin Ballou
Thomas Jenckes
Jonathan Comstock
Samuel Aldrich
William Whipple
Robert Bennet
Ebenezer Thompson
John Ballou
Oziel Sayles
John Man 3rd
Daniel Mowry
Richard Sayles
Benjamin Whipple
Oliver Read
Abraham Mathewson
John Whipple
Daniel Angell
John Angell
Esak Smith
Charles Angell
John Sayles
Thomas Newman
Elijah Arnold
Robert Latham
Sylvanus Sayles
Benjamin Ballard Jr.
James Appleby Jr.
Sylvanus Bucklin
Elisha Mowry Jr.
Jeremiah Mowry
William Gully
William Clark
Simeon Arnold
Benoni Pain

Smithfield Apr. 15 A.D. 1778

Witness Daniel Mowry Jr.

Town Clerk.

The above is contributed by Mrs. Winnifred Stone Gill, 2135 West Lawn Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, who has personally copied wills, deeds, etc., in town halls of Rhode Island. She is president of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

and Associate Editor of "Wisconsin Families", a quarterly issued by the Society.

(Spelling, capitals, etc., given as in the original record.)

* * *

**Dulaney, Dulany, Jordon, Griffin,
Manern, Maynard.**

Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri.

Benjamin Dulaney (also Dulany) found in 1840 Census Champaign County, Illinois, p. 43; males, 1-15, 1-20, 1-50, females, 1-20, 1-30, total 5. He bought land in Cass County, Missouri, in 1842 and 1844. He died there, near Harrisonville, in 1849, or early 1850, and left the following heirs; Austis Taylor, Sarah Wilson & Jane Green of Cass County, Missouri; Jordon Dulaney of Platt County, Missouri; Annice Mossbarger of Illinois; William Dulaney of Ohio, and Benjamin and Griffin Dulaney, residences unknown.

Champaign County, Illinois marriages: June 15, 1834, Samuel Wilson to Sarah Dulaney, by Moses Thomas, J. P. May 21, 1835, John Green to Jane Dulaney, by George Akers, J. P. March 30, 1837, Annie Dulaney to Chrisley Mossbarger, by George Akers, J. P.

Cass County, Missouri marriages; Jordan Dulaney to Catherine Napper, March 7, 1850 by John Jackson, M. G.

Census of 1850 Cass County, Missouri gives—Family # 818—Daniel Dulaney, 43, b. Virginia (no wife); Willima Dulaney, 19, b. Ohio; Charles Dulaney, 16, b. Ohio; Martin Dulaney, 14, b. Ohio; Lewis Dulaney, 10, b. Ohio; Eleanor Dulaney, 6, b. Illinois; Benjamin Dulaney, 5, b. Illinois; Myrian Dulaney, 2, b. Missouri.

Daniel Dulaney died, Cass County, Missouri, November 9, 1850 and his estate was settled by his son Charles Dulaney.

Family # 819—Jordon Dulaney, 30, b. Ohio; Katherine N. Dulaney, 22, b. Ohio.

Jordon sold land in Cass County (now Bates County) Missouri, in 1857 and went to Lykins County, Kansas, Territory. He was not there in 1860 Census.

Family # 243—John Green, 30, b. Connecticut; Jane Green, 28, b. Ohio; Theodore Green, 10, b. Illinois; James Commodore Green, 8, b. Missouri; Sarah Green, 5/12, Missouri.

Family # 803—Samuel Willson, 43, b. Kentucky; Sarah Willson, 35, b. Ohio; William Willson, 18, b. Illinois; Lewis Willson, 16, b. Illinois; Rhoda Willson, 12, b. Missouri; Sarah Willson, 10, b. Missouri; Caroline Willson, 8, b. Missouri; Josephus Willson, 6, b. Missouri.

This family not in 1860 Census of Cass County, Missouri.

Publication requested by Mrs. W. W. Badgley, 926 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

* * *

Norwood-Sellers

Will No. A-434 (1830)

Will of John Norwood
State of South Carolina, Darlington District

In the name of God Amen, I, John Norwood, Sr. of the state and district aforesaid being in perfect health of mind and memory but in a rather weakly state of body and calling to mind the mortality and knowing it is appointed to man once to die, I do make and ordain this my last will and testament, viz:

My will and desire is that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid and I give and bequeath to my beloved *wife, Mary Norwood*, the use of all the plantation of tract of land whereon I now live containing 600 acres for and during her natural life. Also one negro man named June, one negro woman named Sal and her four children, Jinny, Jack, Mary, and Daniel and their future increase; 10 cows and calves, 10 head of stock cattle from 1 to 10 years old; one mare called Grey Goose and her colt, bachelor, and one tenth of all other stock; also all my household and kitchen furniture. At her decease the said negroes to revert to my estate and be equally divided among my eight living children, share and share alike.

3rd. I name and bequeath to my two sons, *Alexander M. Norwood*, and *Jesse Norwood*, all the plantation and tract of land whereon I now live containing 600 acres, more or less, after the decease of their mother, to be equally divided between them. I also give to them one other tract of land and parcel of land, adjoining on the Southeast of said 600 acres tract,

containing 200 acres, more or less, and one other tract lying in Chesterfield Dist. on Lightwood Nott Branch containing 300 acres, more or less, to be equally divided between them.

4th. My will and desire that all the balance and residue of all my estate to be divided among my *eight living children*—*Samuel, Elias, Margaret, John, Joseph, Alexander M., Jesse, and Martha* and the *six children of my deceased daughter, Mary Sellers*, in the following manner.

My eight children to have equal shares and the six children of said deceased daughter to have a share equal to one of my children to be equally divided among them—the tract of land on which *Abraham Sellers* now lives, of 300 acres to be included in share of said children.

5th. My will is that the said share to be given to the six children of my deceased daughter, *Mary Sellers*, remain and be kept in the hands of my executors hereafter named and be given the said children as they severally become of age.

6th. My executors are authorized to appoint three of five honest men, to divide my estate in the manner above described.

Lastly, I do constitute and appoint my beloved sons, *Samuel, Joseph, and Alexander M. Norwood*, to be my executors of this my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22nd day of October in the year of our Lord—Eighteen hundred and twenty five. (1825)

Signed—John Norwood

Witnessed by.
William E. Norwood
John A. Norwood
Isaac Wilks

Proved by witnesses on
Dec. 23, 1829.

Apportionment of estate in 1830 names

1. Joseph Norwood
2. Martha Cook
3. Jesse Norwood
4. John Norwood
5. Samuel Norwood
6. Alex M. Norwood
7. Margaret Fort
8. Children of Mrs. Sellers—1 tract of land of 300 acres and some negroes.

9. Elias Norwood

Settled January 1-21-1830
Deed Book N. Page 632.

Deed—Jan. 6, 1841
Abraham Sellers

to

Mills and William Vann

Know all men by these presents, that I, Abraham Sellers of the District of Darlington and State of South Carolina, for and in consideration of \$800 to me paid by Mills and William Vann in the District and state aforesaid have granted, bargained, sold, and released, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and release unto the said Mills Vann and William Vann a plantation or tract of land containing by resurvey made by David C. Mcleod the 6th of Dec. 1840, 346 acres—of a tract of land granted by *Elias Du Bose to John Norwood by deed dated Jan. 8, 1790*, for 350 acres situated in the District and state aforesaid, bounded by land belonging to *Jesse Jordan, David B. Wood, Richard Allen, James Coker, and Elias Du Bose*, together with all and singular rights, members hereditaments, and appurtenances belonging thereunto—

Signed—Abraham Sellers

Dated—Jan. 6, 1841

Witnesses—Joseph Coker and Cornelius Graham.

Deed Book N. Page 633

Whereas the land above conveyed by Abraham Sellers to Mills Vann and William Vann, Jr. was willed to the undersigned children of the said Abraham Sellers by John Norwood, now deceased, Now we, *Warren Sellers, and Hardy Sellers* being of lawful age and *Joseph Norwood* as agent for *Philip Sellers and Mary Ryan*, also of lawful age, and as guardian of *Elias N. Sellers and Samuel Sellers*, minors, do hereby assent to and approve the conveyance above made—this 14th of January, 1841.

Signed—John W. Sellers
Hardy Sellers
Joseph Norwood

P. 634—Deed Book N.
Nancy Sellers, wife of Abraham, privately examined, relinquished any possible dower right on said property.

Page 897—1850 Census Schedule—Yala-

busha County, Mississippi Taken Nov. 9, 1850.

House 1035—Family 1034

J. S. Ryan, age 42, born S. C.; Mary Ryan, age 33, born S. C.; Zachariah, age 13, born Ala.; Mary, age 11, born Ala.; Sarah, age 9, born Ala.; Hosia, age 3, born Ala.; John, age 6/12, born Ala.

Page 898 1850 Schedule

House 1039—Family 1039

Abraham Sellers, Planter, age 68, born S. C.; Nancy Sellers, age 50, born S. C.; Elias Sellers, age 28, born S. C.; John A. Sellers, age 22, born S. C.; Nancy Sellers, age 12, born S. C.; Margaret Sellers, age 20, born S. C.; Catherine Sellers, age 15, born S. C.; Samuel Sellers, age 4, born Miss.; Mary Sellers, age 12, born Miss.

Page 898

1024—1024

Logan Bird, age 28, born Tenn.; Jane Bird, age 25, born S. C.; Ivery, age 2, born Miss.; Eliza Sellers, age 10, born Ala.; Margaret Sellers, age 8, born Ala.

1061—1061 1850

Hardy Sellers, age 34, born, S. C.; Jane Sellers, age 27, born S. C.; Martha Sellers, age 6, born Miss.; James Sellers, age 3, born Miss.; Louisa Sellers, age 10, born Miss.; John Sellers, age 26, born S. C., Planter; Mary Seller, age 2, born Miss.

Yalabusha Co., Miss.

1880 Census Schedule Page 529.

Robert H. Cruthirds, age 35, born Miss.; Father S. C.; Mother N. C. *Sarah Cruthirds, age 33, born Miss.; Wife; Father Ala.; Mother N. C. Edward, Son, age 9, born Miss.; Spence R., Son, age 5, born Miss.; Joseph S. Ryan, Father-in-law, born S. C.; Parents born S. C.

1810 Census of Darlington District.

John Norwood, Senior; 1 male 10-16; 2 male 16-26; 1 male 45 and over; 1 female 10-16; 1 female 45 and over.

no Abraham Sellers in this District in 1810.

1820 Darlington District.

Abraham Sellers; 3 males also under 10; 1 male 26 to 45; 2 females under 10; 1 female 26 to 45.

* Evidently 2nd wife, as Sarah Dorothy Ryan, 1st wife, was born 1844, died 1879, and she was born in Ala.—both parents in S. C.

From sketch on John Norwood—page 295, vol. 2, *Men of Mark of South Carolina*.

"John Wilkins Norwood, banker, was born in Hartsville, Darlington County, South Carolina, March 18, 1865. His parents were George Alexander and Mary Louisa (Wilkins) Norwoods. His father was a banker, and an able financier. His mother was a woman of culture and refinement. One of the paternal ancestors was John Norwood, who, about 1770, moved to Darlington District, South Carolina, from Warren County, North Carolina. He was a Captain in the Revolutionary War and served in General Francis Marion's brigade. The North Carolina Norwoods claim descent from Colonel Henry Norwood, who settled in Virginia about 1660, and who was appointed Treasurer of Virginia by Charles the second" . . .

From the Supplemental paper of Annie Ellerbe Wood, deceased, National No. 6127—Additional volume 29.

Information from John Wilkins Norwood—

Captain John Norwood had six sons, all of whom lived to maturity. None of them remained in this state to the time of their death except my grandfather, Joseph Norwood. Their names in order of their birth were Samuel, Elias, John, Joseph, Alexander McIntosh, and Jesse Warren. Capt. John Norwood married a Miss Warren hence the son's name. There were three daughters. I think Capt. John Norwood was the only one *of this name in this state during the Revolution except Samuel Norwood who was a brother and a private in his company. I suppose you have seen the reference to both of them in Gregg's "History of Old Cheraws." John Norwood and General Alexander McIntosh were intimate friends. They were appointed at one time to survey the line between Darlington and Chesterfield. Capt. Norwood named a son after Alexander McIntosh. Afterward one of his sons (Joseph) married a niece of Alexander McIntosh."

See Gregg's "History of the Old Che-

Note* This is incorrect, there were several others, Theophilus, David, John, son of David, Thomas, and Daniel—possibly others.

raws" page 411 for proof of service as Captain.

From *Notable Men of Alabama*—Vol. 1, page 242, by Du Bose.

"Joseph Norwood of Fort Deposit, Ala. was born in Darlington County S. C. Dec. 20, 1854. He was the son of James Hart Norwood and . . . He was the son of Joseph Norwood and Sarah McIntosh, who lived at Hartsville. The father of Joseph Norwood, Sr. was John Norwood of South Carolina, who served as Captain in General Francis Marion's Brigade in the war of the Revolution, and resided in the Pee Dee region of the Carolinas. He had a brother Samuel who served as a private in the same command. Capt. John Norwood was born in this section of the Carolinas in * 1755, and died there in 1830. He married Martha Warren, daughter of Jesse Warren and Martha Du Bose. His son, Joseph, Sr. was born in the Darlington District in 1792 and died in Hartsville in 1869. . . . Theophilus Norwood who moved from Orange County to the Cheraw District S. C., now Darlington District, sometime prior to 1750, was the father of Capt. John and Samuel Norwood. . . . The Norwood family emigrated to the U. S. from England in 1643 and made settlement in Virginia.

* * *

ANSWERS

14279 (April 1933). STEINHAEUER-HART.—Margaretta Alice Hart (1840-1866) was born 5 Oct. 1840 (probably in Philadelphia) to Francis Hart and his wife Mary (b. 1808/1812?, d. 28 Mar. 1882). Reference: Record of baptism 17 Feb. 1847 at Christ Church (Episcopal), Philadelphia.

Friedrich (Frederick) Steinhauer (born 22 May 1835 at Rockenhausen) emigrated to the U. S. in 1851. Reference: Bureau of the Census, 1900 Census of Denver.

Frederick Steinhauer married (1st) Margaretta Alice Hart 4 Sept. 1856 at Calvary Church (Episcopal), Philadelphia.

Frederick Steinhauer was naturalized in

Philadelphia 27 or 29 Sept. 1856. Reference: Dept. of State record of U. S. passport No. 33537 issued 25 June 1867.

Margaretta Hart Steinhauer died at Philadelphia 3 Sept. 1866 and is buried in Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia. (See Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 6, 1866.)

Marie Blanche Chobard (born 9 Feb. 1849 at Gex) emigrated to the U. S. in 1867.

Frederick Steinhauer married (2d) Marie Blanche Chobard 27 Nov. 1871 at Saint Louis, Mo. They had 7 children.

Frederick Steinhauer was a member of the House of Representatives of Colorado Territory for 4 years 1872-1875.

Frederick Steinhauer died 30 August 1903 at Denver, Colo.

Blanche Chobard Steinhauer died 3 Feb. 1925 at Denver, Colo.

—1st. Lt. Karl F. Steinhauer, 9th Signal Company, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Submitted by a grandson of Frederick & Blanche Steinhauer, with the request that the above be published in answer to Query #14279 by "A. V. R." in the April 1933 D. A. R. Magazine (v. 67, #4, page 241). Karl Frederick Steinhauer, 1st Lt. United States Army, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Reply to #14301, My. 1933, p. 290: Trabue. Clues to the ancestry of Castillian C. Trabue may lie in names associated with a later man of that name Castillian Whitfield Trabue (1830-xxx) was the son of George S—— and Elizabeth (Sallee) Trabue. George S—— and your Castillian C—— may have been bros., as the generation would be right. If so, perhaps you can find the ancestry of both through the bro. Refs.: Hunt's Pound and Kester families, pp. 224-5 and Roice Hasseltine Trabue, Thayer, Kans. (Son of Castillian Whitfield and Melinda (McCoy) Trabue, b. 1852, living in 1940.)

Reply to #15184, Je. 1934, p. 372: Hite. James McCoy was a member of Capt. Hyte's household. Ref.: McCoy's Notes on the McCoy family, p. 7. He witnessed the will of John Bruce of Frederick Co., Va., No. 4, 1747. Ref.: Co. Court Will Book I, p. 205. Mrs. Sumner Hayword, 224 Richards Road, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Answering Query G-H '40. If the person interested will consult Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line,

* 1751-1755- and 1757 are the various dates given for his birth. 1751 for the birth and 1826 for the death are said to have been taken from a Bible record. As noted above, the will was probated in 1829.

1775-1783, Edited by John Blair Linn & W. H. Egle, Vol. I, pp. 142, 166, he will find the name of Rev. William Linn, who I believe is the person he has in mind. Mrs. G. W. Beattie, Highland, California.

Answering G'39 CLARK—National Historical Magazine, July 1939. It is possible that your Elinor Clark was a sister, or in some close way related to Matthias Clark of New York State, an officer in the Continental Army. Matthias Clark of New York is believed to have had a daughter or a niece, Elinor Clark, who was married by Rev. Samuel Stillman at Boston soon after 1790. See Boston Marriage records. Would appreciate your letting me know if this suggestion works out. There is a Tamson Clark in the picture. Arthur G. Burt, Whitman, Massachusetts.

Answering H '39. August Magazine. The Guinadeau name might be "Gerideau" or "Geredeau" (Gerado) for which Cape Girardeau, Mo. a river-town is named. That name appears in old records here and is well known. C. C. Compton, 211 Rankin Street, Natchez, Mississippi.

Answer. In Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, September 1936, page 1025 is given the Revolutionary War Pension record of James Christie. It states that his wife's maiden name is not given. They are my Revolutionary ancestors. Sarah Christie's maiden name was Sarah Lemmons. Emma Hardin Baker, 921 West 2nd Street, Maryville, Missouri.

Queries

Queries must be submitted in duplicate, typed double-spaced, on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following second query.

All information available to us is published, so correspondence regarding former publications should not be sent to this department.

Answers to queries are voluntary but information of general interest therefrom will be published. Mutual assistance to those seeking the same or related information is the purpose of this department.

Queries conforming to the above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

C'41. Miller.—Ancestors, date of birth and all information possible of Peter Miller, born in Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa., died Feb. 11, 1889 at the age of 62 years, 11 months 17 days, his wife's name was

Susan Catherine —. He was a member of Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Infantry, under command of Captain Robert Anderson. His name is on the Pennsylvania State Monument at Gettysburg National Cemetery. Mrs. P. R. Pachal, Box 1174, Woodland, Washington.

C'41. (a). Farmer.—Who were the parents of John Morrison Farmer, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, May 10, 1819. He married Adaline D'Montalt Wirt, daughter of John and Sarah Stout Cook Wirt, the latter born in New Jersey. Did either have a Revolutionary ancestor?

(b). Payne.—Who were parents of Josephine Payne, born Notaway County, Missouri, in 1843? Crossed plains to Oregon in 1846, aged 3. Mother's maiden name Curl. Mrs. Paul B. Coe, 637 Third Avenue West, Seattle, Washington.

C'41. (a). Seymour.—Want names and any other information about children of Saxa⁶ Seymour (Col. Samuel,⁵ Eliakim,⁴ Jonathan,³ Richard,² Richard¹) born, Otsego, N. Y. Feb. 10, 1793, died Harford, Penn. 1882, married Sept. 25, 1826, Hannah Sweet, born Harford, Penn., Feb. 13, 1804, daughter of Elias and Abigail (Fosten) Sweet.

(b). Seymour-Loveland.—Want percentage of Elias Chidsey and his wife Lucy (Loveland) Seymour, natives of Delaware county, N. Y. He was a cabinet maker. Was in Athens, Penn. in 92nd year. Children: Edwin Chidsey, born Oneonta, Otsego county, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1845, married Martha Mary⁸ Goddard (Levi,⁷ Levi,⁶ Robert,⁵ Edward,⁴ Edward,³ William,² Edward¹) born South Creek, Penn. Feb. 15, 1843. Howard L. born Oneonta; Jerome, born Bainbridge, N. Y.; Lucy; Josephine; Frances. Mrs. Lester E. Niles, 519 Chiquita Road, Santa Barbara, Calif.

C'41. Neal-Strickland.—Nancy Ann Strickland, born North Carolina, 1800, died Warren County, Iowa, 1880, married Jesse Neal about 1816 probably in East Tennessee. Lived in Jefferson County, Tennessee, then in Monroe County, Tennessee, till 1839, when they moved to Iowa. Jesse was ranger in War of 1812. Want information on either family. Esther Charlotte Smith, Corwith, Iowa.

On the American Bookshelf

Speak Up for Democracy. Edward L. Bernays, Viking Press. \$1.00.

Singing Valleys, the Story of Corn. Dorothy Giles, Random House. \$3.00.

The American Craftsman. Scott Graham Williamson, Crown Publishers. \$3.00.

I Rode with Stonewall. Henry Kyd Douglas, University of North Carolina Press. \$3.00.

Concord's Happy Rebel, Henry David Thoreau. Hildegard Hawthorne, Longmans, Green. \$2.00.

America in Stamps. Carl Crow, Harper & Bros. \$1.50

"Consider the Past"

HE WHO considers the past is not blinded by the present. He who knows the story of the feudal age knows that the totalitarianism now greeted by many as a new age, is not new at all. It is simply a throwback—to feudalism, to slavery. Under such governments there is no hope for man, no liberty, no growth. These are found only in democracy, for democracy alone is the new, the growing philosophy, adapting itself to change. Democracy is the government where individuals are learning to govern themselves, creating their own liberties and making them secure through law.

But one who considers the past must never stop learning. Consideration must have material on which to feed. *The American Bookshelf* is concerned with America, for here has the seed of democracy had the most opportunity for growth.

Our fathers knew and prized liberty so highly that their descendants thought America's children would never forget it, that the foundations upon which democracy was built were unassailable. And since free speech was one of the cornerstones of those foundations, anyone could say whatever they chose against democ-

racy. That did not matter. Democracy was after all democracy!

On my desk is the prospectus for a series of books which the University of North Carolina hopes to issue, concerning the political thinkers who have contributed to the growth and development of American institutions. The editors point out that anyone can buy, at very low prices, political works of non-American origin, but that the names of great American political thinkers are not known except to a handful of people. Such an undertaking, however, will be most expensive and it may be a long time before this series of volumes is available. Meanwhile the threat to democracy is looming on every hand. How can that threat be met? What can you or I do and say for democracy?

There is an inexpensive, paper-covered book which can furnish the answer to this problem immediately. I refer to *Speak Up for Democracy*, by Edward L. Bernays, available for all persons interested in understanding democracy and in helping those with whom they come in contact to think clearly. Here is a practical plan of action for all Americans, and especially for leaders. There is a chapter for instance concerned with twenty common charges against democracy, together with the answers to those charges. If you have ever been at a loss as how best to express your deepest emotions concerning your country, this book will be invaluable. "Under totalitarianism, propaganda is carried on by the state. Under democracy the democratic idea must be carried on by the individuals who make up the country." *

And while you are considering the past, let us refer you to *Singing Valleys, the Story of Corn*, by Dorothy Giles. Using the fact that maize, or as we commonly call it, corn, is a strictly American contribution to world economy, Dorothy Giles has written a story of America's history different from any other you have ever come upon.

* "The American Flag," by the National Society of the D. A. R., is included in this book.

It would seem that in her history of the origin of this grain and of the part it has played in history, she has missed nothing, and if it should be suggested that she has left out the incident of DeSoto and his men coming upon a field of these juicy ears, one has the feeling that Miss Giles will take that as a starting point for a second volume, filled with equally as much fine humor and philosophy, and as abundant in lively anecdotes from our history as in *Singing Valleys*.

She has managed to incorporate a tremendous amount of fascinating material, and has written in that lyrical fashion which somehow shows the American spirit at its best. Perhaps the style was caused by the subject, and it may be that she wrote in a study surrounded by cornfields where the rustling broad leaves whispered to her many tales both of corn and of America. This is an excellent book to read during the coming months, because of its poetry, its certainty that seedtime follows winter, and always comes the harvest.

The early explorers to America sought often for hidden treasure, and the word they liked best was "gold." Here is a better treasure and one as bright. Out of a small kernel Miss Giles has brought rich harvest. It is hoped that many will share in it.

The land to which the early settlers from Europe came, the land welcoming those first refugees, was a good land and held good gifts, such as the corn of which Miss Giles writes. It was a land too of beauty, and many of those first comers sought to reproduce in their own fashion the beauty within their homes which they saw on every hand without. America is greatly indebted to these early craftsmen, and as Edmund Fuller tells you in this issue, these craftsmen not only wrought beautiful objects, but they wrought a form of government—democracy itself.

Scott Graham Williamson's book "The American Craftsman" has that quiet, convincing charm which only a writer thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his subject matter can produce. Perhaps the best compliment one can give it is to prophesy that after closing the book you will discover that your attitude toward American an-

tiques has changed, and you will find that you are no longer so much concerned with the beauty and utility of the article itself as you are in making a place in your home for the spirit of some early craftsman. And not only will you look back to the past, you will have developed an active interest in keeping alive today the art of craftsmanship. I quote the last paragraph in this book, which is recommended with no reservations:

"The problem of craft today is so complex that its answer will be found at the root of our whole social structure; our social structure now threatened by an appalling retrograde movement sweeping toward us from Europe and perhaps also from the Orient. If solved it must be solved as part of the problem of the whole and become an aspect of the joint task of workman, employer, artisan, artist, scientist and statesman. Craftsmanship has a stake in Democracy. Democracy has a stake in craftsmanship."

The checklists of the early craftsmen, cabinetmakers, glassmakers, clock makers, potters, silversmiths, pewterers, gunsmiths, etc., will be particularly valuable to the student of these matters. There are nearly three hundred and fifty illustrations. The print is large and easily readable, a fact which in these days of fine printing is worth reporting.

Finally, there is another book concerning the past which should be commended, and that is *I Rode with Stonewall*, by Henry Kyd Douglas. The manuscript attains its charm, I feel certain, because of its long mellowing. For this book, written by the "youngest member of Jackson's staff," was written first at white heat, during the time these experiences were actually taking place. Then decades later it was revised by its author in the light of the development of history and through the wisdom attained in living many years. Even then the manuscript did not see the light of day and finally appears nearly three quarters of a century after the events of which it tells took place. It appears too at a time when America faces a most crucial period, and all Americans will enjoy this study of a past which can never be repeated.

I Rode with Stonewall is an intensely human document, the more so because it

is written in the style of yesterday with all the flowery adjectives freely used in the proper places, and yet a paragraph in this fashion may be followed by one still so poignant that by its very nature the facts are presented with stark simplicity, emotion held tightly between every word.

The story is of an age when there was still glory in war, when civilians remained for the most part outside the conflict. It was a time when to ride a hundred miles in a single night was an astonishing feat. We are grateful for this book just now, when for most of us history is moving at a tremendous rate.

After Henry Seidel Canby's splendid biography of Thoreau issued a year ago, it is a little difficult to open another book on the same subject, this time under the title of *Concord's Happy Rebel*. The book is, as are most of Hildegard Hawthorne's books, one for young people, but this is not one of her best. People flit in and out so fast, they leave only confusion behind them, and there seems to be too great an assumption of knowledge of the period on the part of its readers, which results in a sense of clutter. There are, in short, too many contemporaries, too little Thoreau.

Speaking of books for young people, the author of *America in Stamps* had a splendid idea when he decided to write a simple history of this country, illustrating the high points with various stamp issues, the owner of the book to supply the stamps and fasten them in their proper places until the book is fully illustrated. Such cooperation between author and reader will result, of course, in impressing the contents of the book upon its possessor's memory.

It is unfortunate therefore that Carl Crow did not spend a little more time in assembling his material, thereby avoiding such errors and careless statements as the following: "Virginia Dare was the first

white child born in America." "The first who came to America to escape persecution were the Pilgrims," and "While the British were establishing colonies on the eastern coast, the Spanish and French were taking possession of other parts of the New World." More careful editing may improve future editions of this book.

Other Books Received

American History to 1865. George M. Stephenson. Harper & Bros. \$3.50.

American History since 1865. George M. Stephenson. Harper & Bros. \$5.50.

This two volume history of the United States is included in the historical series being issued by Harper's. Volume One is a scholarly presentation, interweaving the social, political and economic aspects of our history into a well-balanced whole. Volume Two, however, is a definite disappointment in this reviewer's opinion, perhaps because it appears to indicate too great bias on the writer's part to be considered good history.

Locomotives on Parade. Edward Hungerford. A non-technical survey of the locomotive from its beginnings to the new electric trains. For the man or boy with the locomotive hobby. Fully illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$2.50.

Historic Heg Memorial Park. Brochure by Ella Stratton Colbo, contains also data concerning the Heg family. Privately printed, Racine, Wis. 50c.

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* * *

NEWS ITEMS

This regular feature is omitted because of an insufficiency of chapter items. Reports of important and unusual chapter activities must be submitted to the magazine office no longer than thirty days after the events take place in order to be included in this department. This ruling was made for the purpose of insuring the timely appearance of items in the magazine at all times. Items submitted within the last few weeks will be included in the April issue.

• Committee Reports •



LEE BENNETT, GEORGE REEVES, HERBERT ANDERSON, WILLIAM ORR, AND GEORGE CARPAN BEING SHOWN THE WORKINGS OF A GUN BY A REGULAR OFFICER IN "MEET THE FLEET," WARNER BROTHERS TWO-REEL TECHNICOLOR SHORT SUBJECT

Motion Pictures

THE following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting

your motion picture entertainment. Audience classifications are as follows: "Adults," 18 years and up; "Young People," 15 to 18 years; "Family," all ages;

"Junior Matinee," suitable for a special children's showing.

THE BAD MAN (MGM)

Director: Richard Thorpe. Cast: Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day, Ronald Reagan.

Based on the play by Porter Emerson Browne, this story of the early days of the Old West has plenty of action, humor and love interest. A ranch, about to be lost to its owner either by foreclosure of its mortgage or through a shady sale, is saved by a bandit who recognizes its owner as a former benefactor. Vital direction and excellent performances by a well known cast result in a fast-moving picture. Adults and Young People.

CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP (Rowland-United Artists)

Director: Tay Garnett. Cast: Martha Scott, William Gargan, Edmund Gwenn, Sidney Blackmer.

A poignant, moving story of a midwestern school teacher, who for over fifty years inspires all who come under her influence, as she remembers and teaches that "wisdom is the first cousin to freedom. And freedom is the glory of our nation and our people. . . ." Tay Garnett's brilliant direction, Martha Scott's outstanding portrayal of Miss Bishop, and the satisfying performances of the entire cast combine to produce a beautiful filming of the novel by Bess Streeter Aldrich, adapted for the screen by Stephen Vincent Benet. Adults and Young People.

THE LADY FROM CHEYENNE (Universal)

Director: Frank Lloyd. Cast: Loretta Young, Robert Preston, Edward Arnold, Gladys George, Frank Craven.

Excitement and romance are expertly combined, under the skilful and competent direction of Frank Lloyd, in this story of Wyoming in the 1870's and of a young school teacher who, backed by the other women of the settlement, outmaneuvers the lawless element meanwhile acquiring fame and love. A distinguished supporting cast ably supplements the excellent characterizations of Loretta Young and Robert Preston. Adults and Young People.

MEN OF BOYS' TOWN (MGM)

Director: Norman Taurog. Cast: Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, Bobs Watson, Larry Nunn.

Another story of Father Flannigan's famous school and refuge for homeless boys, under the same excellent direction as its predecessor, with Spencer Tracy again giving an outstanding portrayal of the priest and with Mickey Rooney as the "Mayor" of Boys' Town. A moving and sincere picture which gives further evidence of the constructive work in character-building achieved in Boys' Town by the man whose understanding and unselfishness has done so much for countless unfortunate boys. Family.

PENNY SERENADE (Columbia)

Director: George Stevens. Cast: Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, Edgar Buchanan, Beulah Bondi.

A gay romance, with a strain of pathos, reuniting Irene Dunne and Cary Grant, is this heart-warming love story based on the novel by Martha Cheavens from McCall's Magazine. Under the talented and perceptive direction of George Stevens, this delightful and memorable picture of five years of marriage, with its joys and sorrows, is shown in flashback as the young wife, about to end her marriage, plays a record of the song that first brought the couple together. Adults and Young People.

SCATTERGOOD BAINES (RKO Radio)

Director: Christy Cabanne. Cast: Guy Kibbee, Carol Hughes, John Archer, Francis Trout, Willie Best.

The homespun humor of Scattergood Baines, one of fiction's enjoyable characters, comes to the screen in a simple action-filled plot with the town of Coldriver as its setting. It concerns Scattergood's unselfish efforts on behalf of his beloved town to thwart a group of manipulators trying to take over the railroad which benefits the community. Mr. Trout, well known to radio listeners as Pliny Pickett, will be seen in the same role on the screen. The picture is the first of a series based on the Clarence Budington Kelland stories which have appeared in national magazines for the past twenty years and have been heard over the radio for five years. Family.

SCOTLAND YARD (20th Century-Fox)

Director: Norman Foster. Cast: Nancy Kelly, Edmund Gwenn, John Loder.

A cleverly developed screen mystery with a pleasant blending of comedy and romance. Blacked-out London is the background for a great robbery which challenges the world's most famous detective system. Fast-pace, clever dialogue, mounting suspense and a surprise ending are all combined in a thrilling mystery yarn. Adults and Young People.

SHOW BUSINESS (RKO Radio)

Director: Irving Reis. Cast: Alan Mowbray, Donald McBride, Carol Hughes.

Broadway is the setting for a swift-moving, amusing story of the trials and tribulations of a producer of plays on this famous thoroughfare. Alan Mowbray and Donald McBride are an excellent comedy team, and Irving Reis, with his recent experience in the stage and radio productions, directs with authority. Adults and Young People.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN (MGM)

Director: Carol Reed. Cast: Michael Redgrave, Margaret Lockwood, Emlyn Williams.

A powerful drama of the Welsh coal miners is presented in this adaptation of A. J. Cronin's.

stirring novel. Carol Reed's expert direction has brought to the screen an unforgettable and inescapable picture of a young miner who, in trying to save his fellow-workers from the perils of an unsafe pit, sacrifices personal happiness. Adults.

Short Subjects

MARCH ON MARINES (Warner Bros.)

An interesting and informative study of life in the Marine Corps, centering around two non-commissioned officers striving for an appointment to Annapolis. Their training for the examinations is stressed as well as the activities of the training corps. The timeliness of the subject and the beauty of the technicolor photography make this an outstanding two-reel short. Family.

MEET THE FLEET (Warner Bros.)

A two-reel film story, produced with the cooperation of the United States Navy, of three recruits and the intensive training course which they receive before they are ready for service in our first line of national defense. Interesting and revealing, this technicolor film inspires confidence in these troublous times. Family.

NEW YORK PARADE (Columbia)

The first of a new and interesting series on the history and progress of New York. This release covers a general outline of the great city from the founding of "Manna Hatta," so named by the Indians, in 1640 to the present day. Family.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
National Chairman.

Press Relations

Echoes of our Golden Jubilee celebration and activities continue to come in from many states: Several whole pages of descriptions and cuts in a large New England Sunday paper, a very fine history of our various Jubilee accomplishments in an important mid-western paper, frequent reports of D. A. R. activities in one of the biggest dailies in the mountain states and even from far off China, one of the finest articles on the D. A. R., its purposes, activities and accomplishments, that I have ever seen. Back of all this publicity seems to be not only friendly interest on the part of the press but an increasing insight into the ideals and goals sought by the Daughters. For this we are appreciative and grateful. But, let us not think that the "story" has all been told, but continue to present to every available newspaper some further or some new bit of D. A. R. news or datum.

And, madam state press chairman, if your state is now planning its spring, state conference, will you not try to have there a vital press round table? At such an hour perplexing problems may be solved, helpful information may be secured and inspiration received that will add greatly to the effectiveness of our publicity work. The press is almost always willing to send a representative to help you lead the discussion. We plan to have such a press conference at the coming Congress.

Please do not forget that prizes will again be offered at Congress for the best and most effective display of state publicity. With time yet to go, you may secure many additional inches (columns, of publicity) and have a number of cuts published. Often one hears a chapter wish that it had greater funds at its disposal. Fortunately, publicity costs us nothing, except our effort, our ingenuity and our appreciation.

May I also suggest further that you seriously consider the publication of some kind of State D. A. R. News Sheet? Ohio and several other states have developed splendid "papers." Yours may be small and simple to begin with. It may be mimeographed if the price of printing is too high for the funds available, but such a paper once started will be a growing vehicle for D. A. R. publicity and an avenue of education, by which many Daughters will gain information on D. A. R. activities.

With concerted effort, let us strive to make this year bring to us not only the most publicity the Daughters have ever had but also the most effective and the most favorable.

(MRS. J. F.) ETHEL S. ZIMMERMAN,
National Chairman.

Advancement of American Music

American Women Composers

The subject for this month is Music for Solo Instruments. In this phase of creative music, American women composers, from the first, have shown an interest.

There is record of organ works among the writings of the first American woman

to be recognized as a composer. This was probably about 1850, for Constance Faunt Le Roy Runcies was born in Indiana in 1836. A little later came other American women who carried on the interest in writing for solo instruments, especially for the piano. Among these might be mentioned Julie Rive-King, Mrs. Crosby Adams, Florence Newell Barbour and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach.

Of the younger generation, Lily Strickland, Anna Priscilla Risher, Mary Howe, Ethel Glenn Hier, Augusta Tollefsen, Evangeline Lehmann and Marion Bauer, are a few who are composing piano solos. The first two named also write for violin and the last has a viola sonata, an oboe sonatina and a suite for flute. Dorothy Radde Emery, a native of Ohio, has likewise composed for flute.

Edith Lang of Boston and Marguerite Maitland of Philadelphia have chosen the organ as their medium of solo expression.

Other instruments for which American women are composing include the harp and violoncello. Mary Helen Brown and Dorothy Radde Emery are among those interested in the violoncello and Gertrude Ina Robinson in the harp.

A program might be compiled as follows:

Piano

- Prelude Ethel Glenn Hier
 Dirge Augusta Tollefsen
 Stars Mary Howe
 (Composers Press, Inc.)
 A Dream Fantasy Mrs. Crosby Adams
 (Clayton F. Summy)

Violin

- Romance Lily Strickland
 La Captive ... Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
 (A. P. Schmidt & Co.)
 Valse Marionettes
 Anna Priscilla Risher
 (Theo. Presser Co.)

Organ

- Meditation Edith Lang
 (Boston Music Co.)
 Sunrise in Emmaus
 Marguerite Maitland
 (Theo. Presser Co.)

Viola

- Sonata (in mss.) Marion Bauer

Flute

- Suite: Five Greek Lyrics (in mss.)
 Marion Bauer
 Fantasie for flute (in mss.)
 Dorothy Radde Emery

Violoncello

- Prelude-Andanta .. Mary Helen Brown
 (G. Schirmer, Inc.)

Harp

- Minuet Gertrude Ina Robinson
 Serenade ... Gertrude Ina Robinson
 (Carl Fischer, Inc.)

Violin

- Plantation Melodies ... Maud Powell
 (Carl Fischer, Inc.)

Piano

- Gavotte & Musette
 Hazel Gertrude Kinsella
 (G. Schirmer, Inc.)
 Fantasia Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
 (A. P. Schmidt & Co.)

JANET CUTLER MEAD,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

A MESSAGE written for California Junior American Citizens by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., reads: "The present sorrows of the world have arisen in large measure as a result of the apathy and indifference of the average citizen. The habit of an alert and active interest in citizenship and a respect for the rights of others can best be created in childhood. It is for this reason that I believe so firmly in the importance of our JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS.

This message introduces the California Guidebook of Junior American Citizens. Following it are messages from outstanding workers with this group, the list of school clubs, etc., and the activities of the clubs.

For the information of readers who have many times wanted to know what the Junior American Citizens do in the club work, the National Chairman takes pleasure in quoting this month from this fine Guidebook, in order to bring more fully before the readers just what is accomplished by Junior American Citizens.

Clubs are studying homemaking, dancing, music, dressing dolls, mending toys for Children's Hospital, making scrapbooks

for hospitals, studying and classifying stamps, reading biographies of American patriots, and stressing the advantages of the Constitution. Boys and girls are co-operating with the Red Cross, and sending toys to China. Most clubs stress service to school and community, and write essays on citizenship and how to serve their schools.

Patriotic days are observed with appropriate plays and exercises. Many children are helping to prepare for national defense. One club did gardening and built a small lath house and shade garden, and took home thirty-five different kinds of plants and seeds. Good manners are very often stressed. Clubs take nature hikes and ride horseback. Children qualify for membership by being *good citizens*.

Safety and courtesy are stressed in one club in a boys' Home, where the membership is from first grade through high school. They discuss the lives of famous American citizens, and the boys' own future as useful American citizens. They also have outside speakers, music, readings, and parties.

Impromptu discussions of personal, neighborhood and national problems are part of one club program, and girls are making layettes, knitting sweaters for Red Cross war relief.

In all cases emphasis is laid of *good citizenship*, patriotic education, and special study of American history, government, current events, and school loyalty. Drama is popular with many clubs.

This is only a part of the work accomplished by clubs in California, and California is but one state in this vast Union which is leading with this work with boys and girls. A similar story is told from east to west and north to south, and everywhere that clubs are in existence there is an enthusiasm and real result.

ELEANOR GREENWOOD,
National Chairman.

Approved Schools

American International College has an enrollment of more than six hundred students. The history of the school, as of every school on the Approved list of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is

one of service to youth. This particular school differs from the others slightly, however, in that it was originally intended for the youth who came from foreign shores. Founded in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1885 as the French Protestant College, it provided educational facilities for the young French people of that locality. In 1888 the college moved to Springfield and was known as the French American College. In 1905 the name was changed to the present one, American International College, and from that time has been open to students of all nationalities regardless of race or creed.

Among the buildings on the campus is D. A. R. Hall, the gift of the Massachusetts Daughters in 1925, which provides dormitory accommodations for forty-six young women as well as class and conference rooms, recreation rooms, and the college book store. Ever since its founding, American International College has endeavored to adapt itself to the needs of students of limited resources. With this end in view the tuition is one of the lowest of any approved college in New England, and ample opportunities are offered students for self-help.

In answer to a question so often asked me, I would like to state again that this college belongs to the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is empowered to grant and confer all honors, degrees, and diplomas as are granted or conferred by other universities or colleges in Massachusetts. To the original school of Arts and Sciences the College has added the schools of Public Affairs, Business Administration and Education. The recent establishment of an evening school has offered opportunities of learning to the general public with college credits given those whose credentials are in order.

HINDMAN SETTLEMENT SCHOOL—
It is a far cry from New England to the mountains of Kentucky and from a fully accredited college to one of our oldest mountain settlement schools, but come with me to Hindman.

An interesting letter was received some time after Christmas from Miss Cobb, one of the oldest workers at Hindman, in point of service, having been there during most of

the life of the school. She reports a happy holiday time with an unusually lovely pageant given at the community Christmas tree. It was directed by the Recreation Supervisor, a former student and Wellesley graduate.

Last year a long-dreamed-of library building became an accomplished fact on one end of the campus. Here the children are especially delighted with their own reading room.

Surely wonders have been wrought in the past thirty years in this beautiful mountain district. Because of the vision of an old mountaineer, Uncle Solomon Everidge, and the devotion of two women, one of whom, Miss May Stone, is still the guiding influence at Hindman, Uncle Solomon's wish that "his greats and his grans might git the larnin' he never had" has been more than fulfilled. For stories of this Kentucky mountain country read Lucy Furman's "The Quare Women," also "Hounds on the Mountain" (poetry) and "River of Earth" (fiction) by James Still, a former Hindman Librarian and frequent contributor to such current magazines as *Atlantic Monthly* and *Saturday Evening Post*.

Many articles of native handicraft may be obtained from the flourishing Fireside Industries conducted by the school.

CARR CREEK COMMUNITY CENTER
—Carr Creek, Knott County, Kentucky, has been greatly revitalized by the addition of the new native stone high school building to the seven other buildings comprising the school plant. After four years of worry and trouble with financial and construction problems, the building stands completed high on the mountain side, a fitting monument to and the outstanding achievement of the twenty years of Carr Creek's existence. The history of Carr Creek has been one of struggle from the beginning, but with the addition of this new nine-room modern building and the improved roads leading to the school it is hoped that brighter days are ahead. To the Michigan State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to our Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. George Schermerhorn, and her husband go much of the credit for this fine new building, which will be dedicated on April 7.

Classes in home economics and manual training have been discontinued lately because of lack of funds and these should be made available again as soon as possible, for in a community such as this practical training means much to the young people. There is always a need for contributions for general running expenses such as food, heating, lighting, and for scholarships.

* * *

Please do not forget my plea for the voluntary contribution of 5c per member for the heating plant fund for the main school building at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. It will take concerted action, however, to put it over, and I am so anxious to complete this last project before retiring from office. Remember I am counting on your help!

ILEEN B. CAMPBELL,
National Chairman.

National Defense Through Patriotic Education

Collecting Source Material

There is strong fascination in trailing leads, in gathering facts and in piecing information together. Beginning with the name of an apparently new organization, it may be found to be the successor of one but recently deceased—from over-exposure. An entirely new leadership and letterhead now confuses the issue. Steadily following activities in the so-called "liberal" publications, link by link is forged and one finds that an outwardly discarded program is proceeding, temporarily at least, with less noise and in an entirely new dress, but with no less determination.

All data that comes into the office is checked at the source and verified before using. Many articles are received which contain valuable information, but which present it in defamatory language, unbecoming of use by an educational organization. These articles, after being checked, are filed for future reference and for source of activities, as well as for use in verification of data.

A red pencil is a necessary companion in reading newspapers and magazines. A

much wanted link is frequently picked up in this manner. Announcements of meetings which, when attended, give first-hand information also contribute to the gathering of related material which in turn serves to check on the interlocking character of the organizations involved. From a series of meetings of a certain group, worthwhile reports of an illuminating nature are collected. Persons writing for information along these lines are sent first-hand reports and related facts gathered from various sources.

The Committee subscribes to many publications which come directly to the office; others are subscribed to through friends. Through many of this latter type, invitations tell of the interest of prominent persons in the plottings and plannings of groups which, to say the least, are not in harmony with the world the American people have chosen to build for themselves.

As an example of how material is gathered, one day's mail brought periodicals which included the current numbers of *Progressive Education*, *Common Sense Magazine*, *The New Republic*, *The Nation*, *Frontiers of Democracy*, *New Masses*, *The Daily Worker*, *The Call* (weekly publication of the Socialist Party), *The Free American* and *Die Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* (German-American Bund publication), *The Socialist Appeal* (newspaper of the Fourth International), *The New Leader of the Socialist Democratic Federation* (Jewish), and *The Progressive* (La Follette's publication).

Also received was *The Dovetail*, new leaflet of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, vol. 1, No. 7; *World Federation Now*, a mimeographed sheet of the Campaign for World Government with an attached speech by Honorable John G. Alexander of Minnesota in behalf of his Peace Bill; and *An Urgent Memorandum from the War Resister's League* (to aid in avoiding military training). From *Soviet Russia Today* came one of a series of beautiful booklets called *Soviet Cities, New and Renewed*, professedly printed in the Soviet Union, but decidedly for American consumption.

Also received this day is an article called *A Warning to Christians about the Moody*

Bible Institute; the *Workers Defense Bulletin* (new series No. 1); *Washington Information Letter* of the National Council for Prevention of War; a circular from Joint Committees for European Relief; *Propaganda Analysis* on the Presidential campaign; *Information Service* from the Federal Council of Churches; and *World Caravan*, official publication of the World Lingua Movement.

Also among those present was a *Time-Table of Dictatorship*; *The Betrayal of France*; *Americans—To Arms* (claiming to be one individual's responsibility); *Revolution and the Triple A*; *the American Guard*; the *Department of State Bulletin*; *Releases from the National Defense Advisory Council* including many speeches; *It Can't Happen Here*, Release No. 53; *Watchman What of the Night?* (A compilation of original German documents); *Highlights of the Roosevelt Record in Indian Affairs*; *Air Corps News Letter*; *The Southern Highlander*; *Schauffer Quarterly* and *The Fifth Column in the South*. Quite a variety it must be admitted!

The *Congressional Record*, *The Calendar* and the *Public Digest of Bills* are regular arrivals in the National Defense Office, being asked for individually or officially. They are marked each day for status of legislation pertaining to the program of the National Society, bills and reports on bills are sent for, and a special file kept in addition to the regular legislation files.

Constructive educational material is ever in the foreground of research. Many fine publications are brought directly by persons who know of the purpose of the Committee. The American System Council Series is the latest and is well adapted for study and an understanding of the American System, a knowledge of the Constitution and an appreciation of the steps that lead to the loss of liberty.

The files are in charge of one eminently fitted to keep them and almost always able to produce what is wanted. The same methodical hand does the Committee's book-keeping; the question of quantity, cost and when purchased is always readily obtainable.

Another member of the staff, who among her many duties receives incoming office

mail, has a most reliable memory; her record will show material received and when, and whether free or paid for. The mailing list grows by such leaps and bounds that checking and making name plates has become another of her strenuous duties in addition to making mimeographs and handling the Good Citizenship medal. Upon one member of the staff rests the responsibility for getting together and mailing a steady flow of requested packages to every corner of the country; upon another the letter files and legislative and subscription files, and the making of reports of many meetings attended. Sometimes the emergency and the nature of requests means a job for practically the whole office at once—no matter how important the individual's work may be. In the vacation month of August alone over seven hundred packages were sent in response to an equal number of requests.

MADELEINE P. SCHARF,
Committee Secretary.

Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs

I WISH, in the closing months of this administration, that I might impart to the less active states the interest and enthusiasm of those states which have organized Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs. It does not seem exactly fair for our wonderful organization to lose its hold on, or to have its influence lost, when these outstanding girls, one chosen each year to represent her state as its Good Citizenship Pilgrim, have made their trip to Washington and returned home. The inspiration of their trip, the thrill of being presented to the D. A. R. Congress, and a full realization of all its means, should be kept alive in their hearts and only through organizing them into clubs can this be accomplished. Wherever this has been done there is the interest and inspiration they have received, and their eagerness to help carry forward our work and ideals. Every one of these Pilgrims is not eligible to membership in the D. A. R., but every one is an outstanding student and a potential leader in her community and we need their energy and enthusiasm.

From Georgia comes reports of new clubs at Toccoa and a student club at their State University where many Pilgrims are



BERNICE ALKIRE, PRESIDENT OF THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMS CLUB OF COLORADO

students. Florida has a new club at Winter Haven, Missouri organized a club in St. Louis last July, and North Carolina has her first club of seven very lovely and enthusiastic girls. In June, Colorado Pilgrims organized a club and quite a pretentious outline of work is sent by their state chairman. Miss Bernice Alkire is their president and her enthusiasm would be contagious could she tell you of their plans. New York selects a ventral point and invites all Pilgrims within a radius of fifty miles to gather for a club meeting. This is an excellent idea.

May I appeal to all state regents who have had no Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs formed to stress this phase of our work in these closing months of our Jubilee year. Organize clubs and thus make another real contribution to our National Society and another strong link in the chain of our activities.

I hope, with your cooperation, to give a fine account of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs at Congress.

(MRS. EUGENE) ALMA WILLIAMS DAVIS,
National Chairman.

• Junior Membership •

DEAR JUNIORS:

Let us pause at this time to consider the many things for which we are thankful. We find ourselves in a world of turmoil and uncertainty, yet of one thing we are certain—that the American way of life is the happiest way, and that our faith in it cannot be shaken. Let us be good examples of what true Americans should be. More than ever is the need for us to stand for the ideal and principles purely American. With a battle against un-American activities waged on the home front, it is a particularly significant time for the Junior Groups to be gaining momentum. We must strengthen our groups. We have organizations within our Society to attract all types of young women, and a well-defined duty ahead of us that calls for strength, right thinking, and cooperation.

Along with the New Year, we hail the coming of the Continental Congress and the Junior Assembly. Remember, it is your Assembly, and each and every one should feel her responsibility in making it a success. We must have the cooperation of all Juniors. The Assembly will be called to order at 2:45 p. m. on Tuesday, April 15. Reports will be as short as possible. We will have the Coca-Cola booth again this year with Blanche Caton as chairman. We are going to sponsor a garden mart and seeds from historic gardens such as Longfellow's and Stephen Foster's will be procured for this sale. Joyce Wallace will be pleased to hear from you in regard to exhibits, scrapbooks, etc. The Junior Breakfast in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel on Monday morning at 9 o'clock is expected to be an event. Harriet Green is chairman.

With the splendid cooperation of our President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., the National Board of Management, and our own Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, I feel that we will go far in our work.

MABEL A. DICKENSON,
*National Chairman,
Junior D. A. R. Assembly.*

Kansas Juniors

AT THEIR November meeting, the Board Members of the Eunice Sterling Chapter voted to allow five dollars for their Junior Group to spend on making some family's Christmas a happier one than it otherwise would be. The family selected consisted of the parents and two children.

We decided that we could spend a dollar for some toys and dolls for the little girls and we also decided that rather than to spend the remaining four dollars for food, we would spend three of it and give the other one dollar to the mother to use as she thought best.

We delivered the gifts Monday night before Christmas so that the mother would have time to make her plans. We wish that all of you could have had the thrill we experienced from that appreciative mother and father! Just seeing their joy and appreciation greatly repaid us for our interest in the project.

ISABEL CARTER DRAPER KRUSKE,
*Publicity Chairman,
Eunice Sterling Chapter.*

Texas Juniors

THE Tyler Group comprises eight members, all of whom are engaged in professions requiring most of their time. But they are busy with many D. A. R. activities. To list a few recent events: A rummage sale, proceeds from which was spent for clothing for the children of the White Day Nursery; a book review presented by one member of the group; a benefit Barn Dance, money to Approved Schools; benefit Bridge for the Red Cross; a musical for the hospital.

The newest project of the Juniors is one which promises to be the most popular of all—learning authentic early American folk and square dances under the instruction of a trained teacher.

MRS. VIRGINIA E. SUTTON,
Sponsor of Mary Tyler Juniors.

Items from the President General's Notebook

Every State Society should carry insurance upon its valuable State Regent's pin and insignia and upon state and national flags owned by the State Society. One set of flags was lost in transportation to a hotel. In another state the pin of the State Regent, set with stones, was stolen. The only safeguard against such losses is adequate insurance.

* * *

The chapters of our Society understand that our organization is both nonpartisan and nonpolitical. Occasionally a chapter asks how it may safeguard itself in advance from political utterances by speakers who may be unfamiliar with these traditions. It is entirely appropriate that in inviting a speaker unaccustomed to address chapters of our Society this fact be made known in the letter of invitation. This custom is followed regularly when inviting speakers to address meetings of the National Society.

* * *

Because of unfortunate experiences in the past, it has become necessary for the National Society to adopt a policy of giving out names and addresses of no members except the official list and the official directory. This policy, even though it may work hardship in a few cases, is adopted as a protection to our members.

* * *

I have previously called attention to the importance of states arranging their conferences on a scale proportionate to their membership. No state of a few hundred members should feel obligated to plan a conference on the same scale as the state of several thousand members. I attended one state meeting during the fall with nearly twelve hundred people present on one afternoon. Plans for a meeting of that kind may be entirely different from one of fifty to sixty people. There will be only admiration and not criticism for those states who arrange their meetings in a manner appropriate to their numbers and resources.

Again I wish to speak of the importance of finding time for those national officers invited to attend state conferences to present the work of their respective offices. In emphasizing this suggestion, I well realize that during the last year a number of states have given special Golden Jubilee programs, and have therefore invited national officers merely as guests to be entertained. That occasion is now over. Rather than inviting many officers and national chairmen and then being unable to give proper presentation to the work of these visitors, it will be far better both for the state and for the National Society if only those officers are invited each year who can be given ample opportunity of explaining the work and the needs of their departments. Over and over again officers have said to me that in those states where they have been permitted to speak there has been an immediate and notable increase in interest. The duties of these officers are heavy. In addition to giving their time and energies, they pay all of their own expenses. It is absolutely unfair to them to expect them to visit a conference, sit on the platform and listen, and to give the members within the state no opportunity of having their difficulties explained. This is one of the suggestions which every retiring state regent should pass on to her successor.

The failure of chapter regents and even of state regents to study and to mark the suggestions sent from Washington is at times not only a discouragement to visiting national officers but a hindrance to the progress of the Society. At a state meeting a short time ago a chapter regent asked a question. The state regent gave the wrong answer, yet the answer to that question was contained on the first page of suggestions by the President General, printed in the Brochure of Plans for National Committees, issued to every chapter regent. Neither the chapter regent nor the state regent could have read that first page of instructions. As President General I could not publicly call the attention of the state regent to her error, but I can say, "Please read not once but several times the instructions

sent by the National Society." There is a growing tendency within the states to print publications of their own. The National Society feels that this is a policy which the state itself must decide. Such bulletins should never become a burden upon any member within the state, nor should they in any way interfere with or supplant the publications of the National Society. If by giving greater attention to state bulletins, the directions of the National Society are going to be overlooked, a serious hindrance to the development of the National Society will result.

In certain large gatherings where several flags are displayed, members frequently turn to the flag nearest them in giving the Pledge of Allegiance. This gives to any assembly a careless and disunited appearance. In such cases will not all presiding officers indicate in announcing the Pledge that it will be made toward a particular flag. In making this suggestion, I well realize that in most meetings a flag is especially advanced for this purpose. Even so, without the suggestion, members are inclined to extend the hand toward the flag which hangs nearest. We have had several inquiries as to possible changes in the method of pledging allegiance. If the hand is extended properly with palm upward and arm straight forward toward the flag, it is a distinctive gesture. Furthermore, it means what we believe it to mean. There is great opportunity for improving the precision with which we adhere to our accepted method. All should understand that the gesture in pledging allegiance to the flag is entirely different from the salute to a passing flag.

* * *

In examining the pictures sent by a number of chapters for inclusion in Mr. Barrington's book, it was noted that further care and improvement is needed for several of these buildings. Chapters undertaking great projects of restoration, no matter how worthy and essential they are, must understand that the obligation is not finished with the initial restoration. Maintenance will be necessary over a long period of years. Those who attempt historical restorations, therefore, should see the whole picture not for the moment, but for years to

come before launching their venture. This again is in no sense a discouragement. Chapters must, however, realize that a tablet placed on a building whose grounds are unkempt and neglected may bring criticism upon the Society rather than an appreciation of its interest in preservation.

* * *

On the opening morning of several State Conferences and a number of annual meetings, the minutes of the last meeting of the Conference the year before have been read for approval. For chapters, the minutes of the annual meeting should be approved at the next regular meeting. For State Conferences either the State Board or a committee appointed especially for the purpose may review the minutes of the last meeting.

* * *

Occasionally processions move down the aisle at such a slow pace as to completely destroy the beauty of the program. A great factor in the impressiveness of the opening of the Continental Congress is the briskness with which the procession moves. Delegates will do well to note the tempo at which the opening marches are played by the service bands in Washington and to plan their processions accordingly. The same situation often exists in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Let every member in attendance at the forthcoming Continental Congress note the way that the service bands play the National Anthem, and attempt to carry their method back to the communities represented.

* * *

* It has been occasionally noted that historical information furnished to the National Society by chapters and members has been inaccurately copied. It is true that the correct spelling of names of the Colonial Period is often difficult to determine. No material, either genealogical or historical, should be sent to Washington without having the copies proof read. After copies are made it is always easy to find a member willing to assist in the verification. In many communities stories are accepted as fact without documentary proof; in such, it is easy to safeguard the Society against criticism by merely giving the thought "according to tradition."

MINUTES

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

REGULAR MEETING

January 31, 1941.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Friday, January 31, 1941.

The President General led in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John S. Heaume, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Blakeslee, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Hightower, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Geagley, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Sisson, Mrs. Steele. *State Regents:* Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Welch, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Oberholser, Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. Mell, Miss McMackin, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Stapp, Miss Hersey, Mrs. Heavenrich, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Duffy, Mrs. Silversteen, Mrs. Donahue, Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Sinclair; *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Batcheller, Mrs. Davis.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since my last report in October the following work has been done in the office of the Recording Secretary General:

The minutes of the regular Board meeting in October and the special Board meeting in December were written and proof-read for publication in the Magazine. The verbatim reports of both meetings have been transcribed, indexed and bound.

Copies of rulings of these meetings have been typed and delivered to each National Officer, also typed for the Statute Book and indexed.

Notices of the Board and Executive Committee meetings were sent to the members.

The minutes of the October and December meetings of the Executive Committee have been written; copied and sent to members of the committee: e-

copied for binding in book form, and indexed. Rulings were delivered to those offices affected.

As time permits the work of bringing up to date the unindexed records in this office continues.

Since my last report there have been issued 867 membership certificates to members.

All correspondence and requests for information have been given prompt attention and the current work of the office is up to date.

JULIA D. HEAUME,
Recording Secretary General.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William Kennedy Herrin, Jr., her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Since the October Board meeting the following supplies have been issued from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General:

Application blanks	17,959
Leaflets of How to Become a Member	1,301
Leaflets of General Information	542
Constitution and By-Laws	496
Transfer Cards	1,333
Pamphlets of "What the Daughters Do"	15,276
Applicants' Working Sheets	9,362
Miscellaneous	335

Orders for Manuals have been filled to the number of 243,632. The distribution according to languages follows: English—185,320; Spanish—7,684; Italian—10,152; Hungarian—3,102; Polish—8,962; Yiddish—3,058; French—2,827; German—7,417; Russian—3,814; Greek—1,813; Swedish—707; Portuguese—2,067; Lithuanian—2,065; Norwegian—1,338; Bohemian—1,478; Armenian—1,044; Finnish—733; Japanese—51.

Two thousand and eighty-five letters were received and either referred to the proper department to which they were intended or answered in my own office where 1,854 were written.

DIXIE COTTON HERRIN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940.

CURRENT FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940..... \$108,733.49

RECEIPTS

Annual dues \$76,446.00; initiation fees \$9,880.00; reinstatement fees \$510.00; supplemental fees \$1,035.00; application blanks \$327.53; awards of merit \$11.49; certificates \$6.00; certificate folders \$90.00; citizenship certificates \$2.00; commission, Coca Cola \$8.31; commission, Insignia \$51.50; copying lineage \$0.36; D. A. R. reports \$1.00; D. A. R. leaflets \$17.25; duplicate papers \$236.58; exchange \$0.60; flag booklets \$71.61; flag codes \$471.99; flags \$7.70; genealogical charts \$59.86; handbooks \$374.50; historical papers \$61.25; interest \$162.75; lantern slides \$21.72; library books \$13.50; library fees \$49.40; library work \$200.00; lineage \$461.70; lineage index #1 \$5.00; lineage index #2 \$15.00; lineage index #3 \$45.00; lineage index #4 \$140.00; Magazine: subscriptions \$7,143.00; advertisements \$1,822.44; single copies \$665.90; cuts \$14.54; pictures \$1.15; pilgrimage posters \$33.62; proceedings \$11.00; regents lists \$20.00; rental of flags \$10.00; rituals \$43.40; songs \$1.00; stationery \$0.95; statuettes \$31.00; Constitution Hall Events \$9,721.67; Golden Jubilee: concession \$19.70; programs \$114.55; registration fees \$354.50; refund \$5.00; sales \$3.60.

Total Receipts..... \$110,801.62

DISBURSEMENTS

\$219,535.11

Refunds: annual dues \$342.00; initiation fees \$190.00; reinstatement fees \$40.00; supplemental fees \$33.00..... \$ 605.00

President General: clerical service \$1,312.63; official expenses \$1,500.00; postage \$40.00; supplies \$40.88; telephone and telegrams \$73.88; binding books \$1.65; express \$0.25..... 2,969.29

Recording Secretary General: clerical service \$780.00; reporting \$60.00; supplies \$51.80; binding books \$1.65; telegrams \$0.69..... 894.14

Certificate: clerical service \$455.00; postage \$177.30; engrossing \$1.85..... 634.15

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service \$510.00; postage \$150.00; supplies \$6.61; telegrams \$10.07; express \$6.22..... 682.90

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service \$915.00; postage \$20.00; supplies \$225.18; telegrams \$7.52; express \$3.73; typewriter repairs \$4.00; engrossing \$1.50..... 1,176.93

Treasurer General: clerical service \$3,790.00; postage \$67.52; supplies \$92.47; telephone and telegrams \$16.65; repairs \$11.25..... 3,977.89

Registrar General: clerical service \$7,253.00; supplies \$27.49; binding books \$64.00; express \$4.92; typewriter repairs \$1.00; telegrams \$0.97..... 7,351.38

Lineage: book \$2.00; cartage \$0.50..... 2.50

Historian General: clerical service \$390.00; postage \$9.00; supplies \$2.10; express \$3.35; telegrams \$0.92..... 405.37

Librarian General: clerical service \$1,912.50; postage \$10.54; supplies \$23.38; books and subscriptions \$56.50; binding books \$25.05; book reviews \$12.00; dues \$5.00; typewriter repairs \$1.55; telegrams \$1.20; express \$1.15..... 2,048.87

Curator General: clerical service \$622.50; postage \$33.36; supplies \$57.75; taxi fares \$3.75; express \$2.35; telegrams \$1.72..... 721.43

Reporter General: clerical service \$115.00; postage \$24.47; supplies \$2.97; express \$0.75; telegrams \$0.53..... 143.72

General Office: clerical service \$895.00; postage \$9.89; supplies \$149.44; application blanks \$923.00; D. A. R. leaflets \$475.00; Christmas gifts \$201.00; rewards \$90.00; wreaths \$20.00; telephone and telegrams \$8.16; binding books \$1.65; taxi and carfare \$1.50; cartage \$1.00..... 2,775.64

Committees: clerical service \$465.00. Americanism—clerical service \$6.45; postage \$11.80; telegrams \$2.45. Buildings and Grounds—supplies \$1.89. Conservation—miscellaneous expenses \$9.27. Correct Use of the Flag—postage \$1.00. Filing and Lending—postage \$29.39; supplies \$3.25; express \$11.42. Finance—postage \$12.00. Girl Home Makers—postage \$4.59; supplies \$39.85. Junior American Citizens—buttons \$992.87; supplies \$233.43; express \$34.52. Junior Membership—supplies \$11.50. Music—miscellaneous expenses \$20.35. Radio—taxi \$0.50..... 1,891.53

Buildings Expense: service \$7,152.81; supplies \$461.88; fuel oil \$740.94; electric current and gas \$1,089.14; fire and public liability insurance \$208.54; apartment rent \$225.00; ice and towel service \$33.81; repairs \$17.05; time service \$9.75; cleaning \$3.54; inspection fee \$3.00; hauling \$3.00..... 9,948.46

Printing Machine: services \$450.00; supplies \$2.94..... 452.94

Constitution Hall Events: services \$3,250.00; postage \$2.00; supplies \$1.98; care of organ \$50.00; admissions tax \$27.45; telephone \$16.80; license \$8.00; damage \$1.15..... 3,357.38

Magazine: services \$868.34; postage \$889.33; supplies \$56.56; issues \$7,086.33; articles \$394.50; Editorial Adviser's expenses \$202.55; photographs \$43.75; express \$69.22; refunds \$17.10; zoning \$13.25; commission \$10.00; telegrams \$1.97; taxi \$0.80..... 9,653.70

Golden Jubilee: services \$127.50; postage \$1.01; supplies \$1,348.96; dinner guests and gifts \$495.00; guest artists \$279.40; amplification and lighting \$129.00; decorations \$75.50; reporting \$54.00; luncheons \$48.25; transportation \$36.00; pianos \$32.00; telephone, telegrams, and taxi \$30.02; photograph \$5.00; express \$3.38.....	\$2,665.02
Fiftieth Congress: Credentials—postage \$12.00; supplies \$23.31. House—postage \$5.50.....	40.81
Auditing accounts.....	120.00
D. A. R. reports: express.....	1.31
Exchange.....	.80
Flag booklets; postage.....	10.00
Flag codes: postage \$42.75; printing \$356.28; express \$18.17.....	417.20
Genealogical charts: express.....	.10
Handbooks: clerical service \$9.00; printing \$884.89; fares \$3.28; refunds \$3.00; telephone \$1.80; express \$0.10.....	902.07
Parliamentarian: services \$350.00; express \$0.50.....	350.50
Ribbon.....	8.00
Rituals: printing.....	49.27
Song: express.....	.10
State Regents' postage.....	366.60
Stationery.....	9.93
Statuettes: express.....	1.61
Telegrams.....	10.44
Telephone: operator's salary \$345.00; service \$210.07.....	555.07
Administration Building: furnishings.....	77.50
Constitution Hall: repairs.....	433.44
Memorial Continental Hall: furnishings and repairs.....	347.90
Total Disbursements.....	\$ 56,060.89
Transfer to Permanent Fund.....	\$163,474.22
Balance, December 31, 1940.....	1,500.00
	<u>\$161,974.22</u>

PERMANENT FUND

Endowment Fund:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$11,873.08
Receipts: contributions.....	895.86
	<u>\$12,768.94</u>
Disbursements: purchase of U. S. Treasury Note \$1,000.00; purchase of Capital Traction Co. Bonds \$5,292.50; interest \$3.47.....	6,295.97
Balance, December 31, 1940.....	\$ 6,472.97
State Rooms:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$ 841.72
Receipts: contributions.....	822.92
	<u>\$ 1,664.64</u>
Disbursements: furnishings.....	472.34
Balance, December 31, 1940.....	1,192.30
Museum:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$ 1,705.44
Receipts: contributions.....	204.25
	<u>\$ 1,909.69</u>
Disbursements: furnishings.....	323.75
Balance, December 31, 1940.....	1,585.94
Archives Room:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$20,836.85
Receipts: contributions.....	205.50
	<u>\$21,042.35</u>
Disbursements: payment on contract \$8,000.00; supplies \$6.90.....	8,006.90
Balance, December 31, 1940.....	13,035.45

Buildings and Grounds:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$	138.00
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Constitution Hall:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$	4,327.34
Receipts: transfer from Current Fund.....		1,500.00
		<hr/>
	\$	5,827.34
Disbursements: interest.....		1,500.00
		<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1940.....		4,327.34
Total Permanent Fund.....	\$	26,752.00

PETTY CASH FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$	1,200.00
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SPECIAL FUNDS

Life Membership:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$	3,357.51
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Manual:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$14,120.49
Receipts: contributions \$1,358.10; sale of copies \$12.35.....	1,370.45
	<hr/>
	\$15,490.94
Disbursements: services \$105.00; postage \$800.00; supplies \$23.75; freight and express \$149.03.....	1,077.78
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1940.....	14,413.16

Approved Schools:

Receipts.....	\$34,385.81
Disbursements.....	34,385.81
	<hr/>

Carpenter Mountain Schools:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$	318.20
Receipts: interest.....		322.50
		<hr/>
	\$	640.70
Disbursements: Crossnore School, N. C. \$150.00; Lincoln Memorial University, Tenn. \$150.00; Maryville College, Tenn. \$150.00.....		450.00
		<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1940.....		190.70

Liberty Loan:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$	1,226.13
Receipts: interest.....		1,500.00
		<hr/>
	\$	2,726.13
Disbursements: pensions.....		555.00
		<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1940.....		2,171.13

Angel and Ellis Islands:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940.....	\$	6,397.90
Receipts: contributions.....		1,238.39
		<hr/>
	\$	7,636.29
Disbursements: services \$1,412.00; postage \$12.30; supplies \$816.23; Angel Island \$190.00; Christmas party \$75.00; repairs \$14.36; telephone \$4.55; express \$1.64; miscellaneous \$13.85.....		2,539.93
		<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1940.....		5,096.36

Historical Research:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$ 58.48	
Receipts	6,202.50	
	<hr/>	
Disbursements	\$ 6,260.98	
	6,202.50	
	<hr/>	
Balance, December 31, 1940	\$	58.48

Library:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$ 124.91	
Receipts: interest	281.25	
	<hr/>	
Disbursements: books	\$ 406.16	
	138.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance, December 31, 1940		268.16

Relief:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$ 39.52	
Receipts: contributions	8.50	
	<hr/>	
Balance, December 31, 1940		48.02

National Defense:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$17,105.17	
Receipts: contributions \$1,353.50; sale of literature \$883.26; sale of medals \$191.70	2,428.46	
	<hr/>	
	\$19,533.63	
Disbursements: services \$2,237.33; postage \$395.10; supplies \$150.59; medals and boxes \$460.00; literature \$2,719.12; meetings \$75.56; telephone and telegrams \$43.58; transportation \$11.90; express \$10.96; drawings \$15.00; cartage \$3.80; box rental \$3.00; refund \$2.31	6,128.25	
	<hr/>	
Balance, December 31, 1940		13,405.38

Good Citizenship Pilgrimage:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$ 4,988.03	
Receipts: contributions	676.25	
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Balance, December 31, 1940		5,664.28

Conservation:

Receipts	\$ 2,395.69	
Disbursements	2,395.69	
	<hr/>	

Employees Pension:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$12,809.75	
Receipts: interest	392.50	
	<hr/>	
	\$13,202.25	
Disbursements: pensions	2,288.94	
	<hr/>	
Balance, December 31, 1940		10,913.31

Press Relations:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$ 4,580.07	
Receipts: contributions \$269.96; sale of handbooks \$2.90	272.86	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 4,852.93	
Disbursements: services \$300.00; postage \$45.00; magazines \$125.20; luncheons and dinners \$84.00; photographs \$95.89; telegrams \$52.31; flowers \$5.00; subscription \$2.60; messenger service \$1.30	711.30	
	<hr/>	
Balance, December 31, 1940		4,141.63

Student Loan:

Receipts	\$ 104.75
Disbursements	104.75

Reserve for Maintenance and Improvement of Properties:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$27,169.67
Receipts: interest	825.00

Disbursements: final payment for cleaning Memorial Continental Hall	\$27,994.67
	3,200.00

Balance, December 31, 1940	\$24,794.67
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Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	308.83
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Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$ 606.04
Receipts: contributions	39.00

Balance, December 31, 1940	645.04
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Ambulance Fund:

Receipts	643.14
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Philippine Scholarship:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1940	\$ 663.08
Receipts: interest	210.05

Disbursements: expenses, Emelda Tinawin	\$ 873.13
	500.00

Balance, December 31, 1940	373.13
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Total Special Funds	\$ 86,492.93
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RECAPITULATION

<i>Funds</i>	<i>Balance 9-30-40</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disburse- ments</i>	<i>Balance 12-31-40</i>
Current	\$108,733.49	\$110,801.62	\$ 57,560.89	\$161,974.22
Permanent	39,722.43	3,628.53	16,598.96	26,752.00
Petty Cash	1,200.00			1,200.00
Life Membership	3,357.51			3,357.51
Manual	14,120.49	1,370.45	1,077.78	14,413.16
Approved Schools		34,385.81	34,385.81	
Carpenter Mt. Schools	318.20	322.50	450.00	190.70
Liberty Loan	1,226.13	1,500.00	555.00	2,171.13
Angel and Ellis Islands	6,397.90	1,238.39	2,539.93	5,096.36
Historical Research	58.48	6,202.50	6,202.50	58.48
Library	124.91	281.25	138.00	268.16
Relief	39.52	8.50		48.02
National Defense	17,105.17	2,428.46	6,128.25	13,405.38
Pilgrimage	4,988.03	676.25		5,664.28
Conservation		2,395.69	2,395.69	
Employees Pension	12,809.75	392.50	2,288.94	10,913.31
Press Relations	4,580.07	272.86	711.30	4,141.63
Student Loan		104.75	104.75	
Reserve	27,169.67	825.00	3,200.00	24,794.67
Minor Scholarship	308.83			308.83
Pouch Scholarship	606.04	39.00		645.04
Ambulance		643.14		643.14
Philippine Scholarship	663.08	210.05	500.00	373.13
	\$243,529.70	\$167,727.25	\$134,837.80	\$276,419.15

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$275,219.15	
Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General.....	1,200.00	\$276,419.15

INDEBTEDNESS

Constitution Hall Fund:

Liberty Loan Fund Notes.....	\$100,000.00
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INVESTMENTS

Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., 3% Bonds, due 1949 (Par value \$3,000.00).....	\$ 2,314.84
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Liberty Loan Fund:

Constitution Hall Notes.....	100,000.00
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Endowment Fund:

U. S. $\frac{3}{4}$ % Treasury Note, Series B of 1945.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Capital Traction Co. 5% Bonds, due 1947 (Par value \$5,000.00).....	5,292.50	6,292.50

Library Fund:

Home Owners' Loan Corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds, due 1947.....	\$ 9,000.00	
U. S. Postal Savings $2\frac{1}{2}$ % Bond, due 1952.....	500.00	
U. S. Treasury $2\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value \$19,000.00).....	19,621.25	29,121.25

Life Membership Fund:

Home Owners' Loan Corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds, due 1947.....	\$ 5,200.00	
U. S. Postal Savings $2\frac{1}{2}$ % Bond, due 1952.....	500.00	
U. S. Treasury $2\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value \$11,000.00).....	11,367.81	17,067.81

Mountain Schools Fund:

Home Owners' Loan Corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds, due 1947.....	\$ 2,000.00	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bonds, due 1949.....	12,000.00	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bond, due 1949 (Par value \$1,000.00).....	1,038.75	
U. S. Treasury $2\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value \$10,000.00).....	10,306.25	25,345.00

Pension Fund:

Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds, due 1956 (Par value \$7,000.00).....	\$ 7,041.42	
U. S. Treasury $2\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds, due 1949-53 (Par value \$6,000.00).....	5,897.25	
Capital Traction Co. 5% Bonds, due 1947 (Par value \$8,500.00).....	8,325.00	21,263.67

Philippine Scholarship Fund:

Home Owners' Loan Corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds, due 1947.....	\$12,000.00	
U. S. Treasury $2\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value \$10,000.00).....	10,306.26	22,306.26

Reserve Fund for Maintenance and Improvement of Properties:

Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds, due 1956 (Par value \$30,000.00).....	\$30,177.50	
U. S. Treasury $2\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds, due 1949-53 (Par value \$30,000.00).....	29,486.25	
Potomac Electric Power Co. $3\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, due 1966 (Par value \$4,000.00).....	4,390.00	
Detroit Edison Co. 4% Bonds, due 1965 (Par value \$5,000.00).....	5,563.68	69,617.43

Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship Fund:

Virginia Railway Co. $3\frac{1}{4}$ % Bonds, due 1966 (Par value \$3,000.00).....	3,263.04	
		\$296,591.80

PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER,
Treasurer General.

The President General stated that the moneys paid toward the Archives project represented contractors' charges and the balance was to cover outlays for furnishings, etc.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read the report of that committee.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the following report to submit: From October to January, vouchers were approved to the amount of \$126,984.03, of which \$34,385.81 represents contributions received for Approved Schools and Americanism; \$6,202.50 for Historical Research; \$2,395.69 for Conservation; \$104.75 for Student Loans.

Following are the largest disbursements:

Clerical service.....	\$21,466.92
Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees.....	10,567.81
Magazine.....	9,653.70
National Defense Committee.....	6,128.25
Angel and Ellis Islands.....	2,539.93
Golden Jubilee.....	2,665.02
Pensions.....	2,843.94
Postage.....	1,930.05
Archives Room contract.....	8,000.00
Final payment, cleaning contract, Memorial Continental Hall.....	3,200.00

At a meeting of the Finance Committee on January 30th the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The President General has so well expressed the opinion of members of the Finance Committee, regarding further expansion of the activities of our Society through additional committees; and

Whereas, This committee appreciates the extra expense incurred with each new committee formed; and

Whereas, This committee recognizes that the work of our Society is administered in a thorough and well organized manner, under existing committees;

RESOLVED, That the Finance Committee express its wholehearted commendation and support of the thought expressed by the President General in the February issue of the National Historical Magazine.

JULIA D. HEAUME,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, read the report of that committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee met on January 30th and examined the report of the Treasurer General for the months of October, November and December. It was found in accord with the statement of the American Audit Company.

ADELAIDE H. SISSON,
Chairman.

Mrs. Sisson moved the adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

Before making the statistical report may I say your Registrar General is pleased by the number of new members admitted but she does not want the state regents to labor under any misunderstandings.

The fact so many state regents have taken "membership" for their project for the three years is particularly pleasing and they have done excellent work but there is a great stumbling block in the success of this project; that is the great loss by death, resignation and dropped members. We therefore must continue with greater effort than before.

There are many women waiting for invitations to become members of our Society.

In these troublous days fine women feel they must "do something." Many societies are springing up but there is no time for thorough investigation. All know exactly where the D. A. R. stand so they wish to join this Society with its sound policies. If these women are invited they will gladly accept the invitation.

The work of our different committees can not grow unless our membership grows also so do not feel we can ever say "we do not need to have more members."

I now have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified.....	1,100
Number of supplementals verified.....	286

Total number of papers verified..... 1,386

Paper returned unverified:

Originals.....	45
Supplementals.....	34
New records verified.....	262
Permits issued for official insignias.....	288
Permits issued for miniature insignias.....	518
Permits issued for ancestral bars.....	382

ISABELLE C. NASON,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Nason moved that the 1,100 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved that 252 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation, as organizing regents:

Mrs. Vivian Fowler Brown, Marengo, Iowa
Mrs. Josephine W. Bach, Jackson, Kentucky.
Mrs. Ora B. Simpson, Owenton, Kentucky.
Mrs. Viola Root Cameron, New York City, New York.
Mrs. Thelma Salley Skipper, Lancaster, South Carolina.

Through the State Regent of Alabama the Demopolis Chapter at Demopolis requests permission to change its name from Demopolis to French Vine and Olive Colony.

Through the State Regent of New Jersey, the Oceanport Chapter at Fort Monmouth, requests permission to change its name to Signal Corps.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment:

Kettle Creek, Washington, Georgia.
Abigail Whitman, Norway, Maine.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; the change in name of two chapters; and the disbandment of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

In the absence of the Historian General, Mrs. Duxbury, the President General stated that word had been received from the Historian General expressing gratification for the cooperation shown in the presentation of bells for Valley Forge; that the dedication ceremonies would take place on Thursday preceding the Continental Congress, and urging the attendance of as many as possible.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

I am happy to announce that the catalogue of books and pamphlets on our Library shelves is, at long last, a reality. We have had 1500 copies printed and each one will serve a useful purpose for many years to come. With the supplemental material contained in the Librarian General's report to each Board meeting and printed in the magazine the catalogue can be kept up to date. Reprints of these reports may be obtained from the Library.

We were able to condense the material so materially that the size of the printed catalogue is considerably smaller than the original estimate and the price will be two dollars instead of the three dollars that was announced.

Each state librarian will receive a copy to use as reference in her work and many additional complimentary copies will be sent to genealogical libraries and book dealers with whom we have contacts.

We have received since my last report 230 books, 173 pamphlets and 56 manuscripts.

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

Memorial Sermon & Membership of the Presbyterian Church in Antrim, New Hampshire. 1877. From Mrs. W. A. Pollard, through Martin Severance Chapter.

History of San Fernando Valley. Frank M. Keefer. 1934. From Mrs. J. M. Platner, through Whittier Chapter.

History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. D. H. Hurd. 1884. From Mrs. Chester Allan Smith, through Linares de Coronado Chapter.

Following 9 books from California D. A. R.:
History of Solano and Napa Counties. M. Hunt & H. L. Gunn. 2 vols. 1926.

City of San Diego and San Diego County, the Birthplace of California. C. A. McGrew. 2 vols. 1921.

History and Biographical Record of Monterey and San Benito Counties and History of the State of California. J. M. Guinn. 2 vols. 1910.

History of Beverly Hills. P. E. Benedict. 1934.

History of Southern California. 1890.
The Memorable Lives of Bummer and Lazarus. A. Bancroft. 1939.

CONNECTICUT

The Peirce Family from 1623 to 1870. E. W. Peirce. 1870. From Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter.

DELAWARE

The Delaware Historical and Genealogical Recall. Vol. 1. 1933. From Mrs. Matilda S. Hart.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

History of the Mennonites. D. K. Cassell. 1888. From Mrs. Helen M. Smith, through E. Pluribus Unum Chapter in Memory of Anita N. McGee.
The Story of My Childhood. Clara Barton. 1924. From Miss Cora C. Curry.

GEORGIA

History of Atlanta. W. P. Reed. 1889. From Atlanta Chapter.

History of Charlton County. A. S. McQueen. 1932. From Barnard Trail Chapter.

Official History of Whitfield County. 1936. From Mrs. W. C. Martin and Members of the History Commission of Whitfield County.

Introduction to Georgia Writers. 1929. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Bertha S. Hart.

History of Coffee County. W. P. Ward. 1930. From General David Blackhear Chapter.

Men of Mark in Georgia. W. J. Northen. Vol. 3. 1911. From Bainbridge Chapter.

Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia. R. Blair. 1926. From Nathaniel Macon Chapter.

Evenson, Strickland and Allied Families. S. E. Strickland. 1933. From Oglethorpe, Button Winnett and George Walton Chapters.

Men of Mark in Georgia. W. J. Northen. Vol. 1. 1907. From Governor David Emanuel Chapter.

The Official History of Elbert County, 1790-1935. J. H. McIntosh. 1940. From Stephen Heard Chapter.

Callaway Baptist Preachers, 1789-1882. T. W. Callaway. 1921. From Junior Group of John Laurens Chapter.

History of Turner County. 1933. Compiled and presented by Mr. John B. Pate, through Georgia D. A. R.

The Moon and Kindred Families. J. W. Moon. 1930. From Savannah Chapter.

History of Jefferson County. Mrs. Z. V. Thomas. 1927. From Hawkinsville Chapter.

Following 2 books from Joseph Habersham Chapter:
History of Fulton County. L. L. Knight. 1930.

American Ancestry. Vol. 7. 1892.

Following 3 books from John Laurens Chapter:
Men of Mark in Georgia. W. J. Northen. Vol. 4. 1908.

Fifty Years in the Ministry. B. Anthony. 1937.

Life and Times of Rev. J. D. Anthony. 1896.

ILLINOIS

Ancestral Charts of George Addison Throop and Deborah Goldsmith. O. C. Smith. 1934. From Cahokia Mound Chapter.

History of Piatt County. E. C. P. Llewellyn. From General Henry Dearborn Chapter.

INDIANA

Marriage Records of Putnam County. 1940. Compiled and presented by Washburn Chapter.

IOWA

History of Clinton County. 1879. From Mrs. Sarah J. Schlottfeldt, through Addie Merrill Lee Chapter.

The Family Tree of Henry Miller. C. B. G. Birdsall. 1940. From Lydia Alden Chapter, through Iowa D. A. R.

History of Iowa County. 1881. From Iowa D. A. R.

MARYLAND

Sailor of Fortune, the Life and Adventures of Commodore Barney. H. Footner. 1940. From Mrs. E. B. Freeman, through Miss Adelphine Marie Hall.

Archives of Maryland. Vol. 3. 1885. From Major William Thomas Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

- The Great Trail of New England*. H. Ayres. 1940. From Miss Ethel L. Hersey, State Regent.
- Edson Family of Dedham and the Powder House Rock*. J. E. Alden. 1900. From Old Belfry Chapter.
- The Early Ancestors of the Crawfords in America*. F. E. Crawford. 1940. From Watertown Chapter.
- Student Life at Amherst College*. 1871. From Mrs. Lyman A. Brown, State Registrar, through Natick Chapter.
- The Wheelock Family of Calais, Vermont*. M. W. Waite. 1940. From Miss Mary E. Bliss.
- Report of the Committee on the Financial Affairs of the Town of Hingham*. 1833. From Mrs. Norman F. Morse.
- Notes of My Family and Recollections of My Early Life (L'Engle Family)*. Susan L'Engle. 1888. From Miss K. R. Briggs.
- Following 9 books from Massachusetts D. A. R.
- The Pre-Revolutionary Irish in Massachusetts, 1620-1775*. G. F. Donovan. 1931.
- The Adams Family*. J. T. Adams. 1930.
- Watertown Records Comprising the Seventh and Eighth Books of Town Proceedings 1792 through 1829*. 2 vols. 1939.
- History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1921-1929*. Vol. 7. 1929.
- Yarmouth, Nova Scotia*. G. S. Brown. 1888.
- Early Massachusetts Marriages Prior to 1800*. F. W. Bailey. 3 vols. 1897, 1900 and 1914.
- Hugh Scott, an Immigrant of 1670 and His Descendants*. John Scott. 1895.

MICHIGAN

- Fallas-Fallas and Allied Families*. L. F. Alexander. 1929. From Mrs. H. L. Grill, through Saginaw Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI

- Mississippi Society of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Conference*. 1940. From Mississippi D. A. R.

MISSOURI

- Rand, Hale, Strong and Allied Families*. American Historical Company, Inc. 1940. From Mrs. Nettie Hale Rand.
- Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book*. 1940. From Missouri D. A. R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Vital Statistics of the Town of Keene*. 1905. From Ashuelot Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

- First Report of the Public Records Commission 1890*. 1899. From Shrewsbury Towne Chapter.
- Scotch Plains. The Story of an Old Community*. R. Marsh. 1936. From Scotch Plains Chapter.
- A Treatise on the Jurisdiction of and Civil and Criminal Proceedings in the Court for the Trial of Small Causes in New Jersey*. A. V. D. Honeyman & H. B. Herr. 1876. From Chinchewunaka Chapter.

NEW YORK

- Colonial and Revolutionary Ancestors of My Parents George B. Burr and Mary D. Duryea*. 1940. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Mildred B. Schluter, through Women of '76 Chapter.
- A History of the Bowly District*. I. M. W. Van Housen. 1940. From Baron Steuben Chapter.
- Following 2 books from New York D. A. R.:
- Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State Year Book, 1910-1940*. 1940.
- Records of Crum Elbow Precinct, Dutchess County*. F. D. Roosevelt. 1940. (Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society, Vol. 7.)

NORTH CAROLINA

- The State of Robeson*. R. C. Lawrence. 1939. From Mrs. James H. Austin, Librarian, Liberty Hall Chapter.
- Chronicles of Maryville College*. S. T. Wilson. 1935. From Miss Martha H. Doughton, Regent Rachel Caldwell Chapter.
- Following 8 books from North Carolina D. A. R.:
- A Genealogy of the Littlehale Family in America From 1633 to 1880*. F. H. Littlehale. 1880.
- Gillette and Allied Families*. The American Historical Society. 1930.
- Dral-Stafford Genealogical History*. R. C. and K. Deal. 1939.

- Forty Years of Service. History of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of North Carolina*. M. O. Greener. 1940. (2 copies).
- Markers Placed by the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution 1900-1940*. Mrs. W. S. Stewart. 1940. (2 copies.)
- Alexandria. The Revolution in the South, 1768-1871*. L. Blythe. 1940.

NORTH DAKOTA

- Following 3 books from North Dakota D. A. R.:
- Wi Sapa; Black Moon, the Story of a Sioux Indian Boy*. L. Hoffine. 1936.
- Zexula or Pioneer Days in the Smoky Water Country*. J. S. Burtrum. 1937.
- White Buffalo, a Story of the Northwest Fur Trade*. L. Hoffine. 1936.

OHIO

- Belldings and Allied Families in England and America*. 1940. From Mrs. Herbert Backus, through Columbus Chapter and the State Librarian, Mrs. James B. Patton.
- Centennial History of Coshocton County*. W. J. Bahmer. 2 vols. 1899. From Mrs. Charles D. Brooke, through Coshocton Chapter.
- Descendants of Deacon Samuel and Ann Bass*. C. T. Bass. 1940. From Mahoning Chapter.
- History of Morrow County*. A. J. Baughman. 2 vols. 1911.
- From Virginia I. Maxwell, through Mt. Gilead Chapter.
- 20th Century History of Steubenville and Jefferson County*. J. B. Doye. 1910. From the Family of Mrs. Mary Donaldson Sinclair, First Regent of Steubenville Chapter, through the Chapter.
- Gorsey Family Records 1740-1940 and Related Families*. 1940. Compiled and presented by Georgia G. Wisla, through Sally DeForest Chapter.
- History of the First Presbyterian Church, Bucyrus, Ohio 1828-1933*. 1933. From Hannah Crawford Chapter.
- The Cane Ridge Meeting-House*. J. R. Rogers. 1910. Fort Findlay Chapter.
- The Book of Ohio*. C. Van Tassel. 25 parts. 1901. From Ursula Wolcott Chapter.
- History of St. John's (Hain's) Reformed Church of Lower Heidelberg Township Berks County, Pennsylvania*. Bicentennial Supplement. 1935. From Mrs. Florence H. Hubbard, through Lakewood Chapter.
- The History of the Harroun Family in America*. F. B. Comstock. 1940. From Alice H. Shaw, through Fort Industry Chapter.
- A Standard History of Lorain County*. G. F. Wright. 2 vols. 1916. From Philip Martin, through Elyria Chapter.
- A Portrait and Biographical Record of Allen and Van Wert Counties*. 1896. From Mrs. Eva May Martin Landis Orchard, through Lima Chapter.
- Following 4 books from Mrs. James F. Donahue in honor of Mrs. Oscar I. Kolke, through Martha Devotion Huntington Chapter:
- Nathanial Massie, A Pioneer of Ohio*. D. M. Massie. 1896.
- History of Stark County*. H. T. O. Blue. Vol. 1. 1928.
- Story of the Maumee Valley, Toledo and the Sandusky Region*. C. S. Van Tassel. 2 vols. 1929.
- Commemorative Biographical Record of Northwestern Ohio*. 1899. From Moses Cleveland Chapter.
- Men of Wood County and Familiar Faces of Ohio*. C. S. Van Tassel. 1896. From Georgia D. Kimmons, Librarian of Black Swamp Chapter, through the Chapter.
- Genealogy of the Baltzly-Balealy-Poleley Family*. K. A. P. Bryan. 1939. From Ann Simpson Davis Chapter.
- Fitz Randolph Traditions*. L. V. F. Randolph. 1907. From Mrs. C. C. Lyons, through the Columbus Chapter.
- Some of the Descendants of Giles Rogers An Immigrant to Virginia in 1664*. H. L. Rogers. 1940. From Mrs. W. H. Van Fossan, through Columbus Chapter.
- Westerville in the American Tradition. Workers of the Writers' Program*. W. P. A. 1940. From Miss Clara G. Mark, through Jacobus Westervelt Chapter.
- Frank B. Willis*. 1928. From Delaware City Chapter.
- A History of Miami County*. F. M. Sterrett. 1917. From Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter.
- A Standard History of Williams County*. C. A. Bowersox. 2 vols. 1920. From Scout David Williams Chapter.
- Following 12 books from Ohio D. A. R.:
- Daughters of the American Revolution Ohio State Conference*. 1940.
- Campus Fires of '77 Northwestern University*. 1928.
- The Unwritten History of Old St. Augustine, Florida*. A. Averette.
- The Ohio Guide. Writers' Program*. W. P. A. 1940.
- The Golden Jubilee of the First Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio*. 1902.
- The Pioneer Women of the West*. E. F. Ellet.

- Atlas of Columbus and Franklin County.* 1872.
Atlas of Columbiana County. 1902.
Atlas of Stark County. 1875.
History of the Wright Family. W. H. Wright and G. W. Ketcham. 1913.
Washington County and the Early Settlement of Ohio. I. W. Andrews. 1877.
History of Geauga and Lake Counties. 1878.

PENNSYLVANIA

- History of Crawford County.* 1885. From Central Southwest Regents' Club.
 Following 3 books compiled by C. W. Heathcote, presented by Chester County Chapter:
The Signers of the Declaration of Independence. 1932.
History of Chester County. 1926.
A History of Chester County. 1932.
History of the First 100 Years in Woolrich. M. B. Rich. 1930. From Fort Antea Chapter.
History of Venango County. 1890. From Venango Chapter.
 Following 3 books presented by Mrs. Cuthbert Parrish, through Philadelphia Chapter:
Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington. G. W. P. Custis. 1860.
The Battle of Bunker Hill or the Temple of Liberty. W. Emmons. 1862.
Washington's Southern Tour, 1791. A. Henderson. 1923.
Genealogy of the Stichter Family, 1189 to 1902. J. L. Stichter. From Miss Josephine Furman.
See Philadelphia. J. Jackson. 1940. From Mrs. James E. Gibson, through Philadelphia Chapter.
Colonial Dames of America, Chapter 2, Philadelphia, 1805-1917. From Germantown Chapter.
 Following 2 books from Central Southwest Regents' Club, through Mrs. Harry B. Hummer, State Librarian:
History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties. A. Mathews. 1886.
A Frontier Village, Pre-Revolutionary Easton. A. D. Chidsey. 1940. (Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society Publications Vol. 3.)
History of the Presbyterian Church of Wyom, 1791-1938. V. C. Dettly. 1939. From George Clymer Chapter.
 Following 5 books from Mrs. Alfred Barker, Librarian of Philadelphia Chapter, through the Chapter:
A History of the Centenary Brethren Church in Chester County. I. N. Urner. 1898.
The Beginnings of Methodism in England and in America. F. H. Tees. 1940.
General Pennifer Frazer's Descendants. P. Frazer. 1907.
Christ Church, Philadelphia. L. C. Washburn. 1925.
Lloyd Manuscripts. H. W. Lloyd. 1912.
The Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the First Baptist Church of the City of Philadelphia. W. W. Keen. 1899.

RHODE ISLAND

- Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society.* Vol. 1. 1827. From Rhode Island D. A. R.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- A History of Spartanburg County.* Writers' Program, W. P. A. 1940. From Cowpens Chapter.

TENNESSEE

- James Tate Williams His Family and Recollections.* J. V. Williams. 1938. From Fort Blount Chapter.

TEXAS

- A History of Cherokee County.* H. J. Roach. 1934. From Alamo Chapter.
History of Texas. 1893. From Mrs. Julian Oppenheimer, State Librarian, N. S. D. A. R.

UTAH

- Popular History of Utah.* O. F. Whitney. 1916. From Utah D. A. R.

VERMONT

- The Wheelock Family of Galais.* M. W. Waite. 1940. From Ethan Allen Chapter in honor of Miss Jennie Wright, late Librarian.
The Valley of the Kedron. M. G. Canfield. 1940. From Palestrello Chapter.

VIRGINIA

- Studies of the Virginia Eastern Shore in the Seventeenth Century.* S. M. Ames. 1940. From Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter.
Some Fox Trails in Old Virginia. E. M. Cocke. 1939. From Nathaniel Bacon Chapter.
 Following 2 books from Virginia D. A. R.
The Story of a Portrait. Mrs. G. P. Coleman. 1935.
The History of Virginia's Navy of the Revolution. R. A. Stewart. 1933.

WASHINGTON

- Daughters of the American Revolution of Washington Year Book, 1940-41.* 1940. From Washington D. A. R.
The Whitman Mission. M. M. Richardson. 1940. From Narcissus Prentiss Chapter.
The Genealogy of the Latterell Family, 1803-1933. C. E. L. Dziuk. 1933. From Elizabeth Bixby Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

- The Valley of the Kedron, South Parish of Woodstock, Vermont.* M. G. Canfield. 1940.
The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1700-1786. C. G. Chamberlayne. 1940. From Virginia State Library.
The Kendall Family in Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas. 1940. Compiled and presented by Mr. John S. Kendall.
Two Hundred Fifty Years of Quakerism at Birmingham, Pennsylvania, 1690-1940. 1940.
State of Connecticut Register and Manual. 1940. From Connecticut State Library.
Wills of Westmoreland County, Virginia 1654-1800. 1925. Compiled and presented by Miss Augusta B. Fothergill.
 The following 3 books presented for Review:
The Duke-Symes Family. J. Morris. 1940.
The Battle of Cooch's Bridge, Delaware. E. W. Cooch. 1940.
The Surin in the United States. J. P. von Gruening. 1940.
 The following 4 books from Mr. W. H. Brady:
Brady Family Revision and Fragments of Brady History and Biography. W. G. Murdock. 1909.
History of the Families of McKinney, Brady, Quigley. B. H. Swope. 1905.
The Brady-William Lineage and Allied Families. W. H. Brady. 1940.
Westchester County, New York during the American Revolution 1775-1783. O. Hufeland. 1926.
The Lucius Buckley Andrus Historical Papers. From the Compiler, Mr. L. B. Andrus.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly Magazine. Vols. 24-27; vol. 28, Nos. 1 & 2. 1936-40. From the Society.
Barksdale Family History and Genealogy with Collateral Lines. 1940. Compiled and presented by Capt. John A. Barksdale.
Notes on the Hardwicke Family. 1940. From the Compiler, Mr. Robert E. Hardwicke.
Rust of Virginia, 1654-1940. E. M. Rust. 1940.
History of Potteville and Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. J. H. Zerby. 6 vols. 1934-35.
Introduction to the Life and Letters of Rear Admiral George Collier Remey, U. S. N. R. R. Belknap. From Mr. Charles M. Remey.
Historical Address Delivered Before the Citizens of the Town of Dedham, Massachusetts. S. F. Haven. 1837.
The Wyoming Valley in the 19th Century. S. R. Smith. 1894.
Encyclopedia of American Biography. New Series. Vol. 11. 1940. From The American Historical Company, Inc.
Cornelius Delavan of Stamford, Connecticut and Some of His Descendants. 1940. Compiled and presented by Mr. Elmer M. Bennett.
History of Hamilton County and Chattanooga, Tennessee. Z. Armstrong. Vol. 2. 1940.
Virginia Genealogies and County Records. A. W. Burns. Vol. 1. 1941.
Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Wayne and Holmes, Ohio. 1889.
The History of the Harrow Family in America. 1940. Compiled and presented by Mr. E. B. Comstock.
Iowa, Land of Many Mills. J. A. Swisher. 1940. From The State Historical Society of Iowa.
A Brief History of the Family of Thomason in England and the United States. 1938-40. Compiled and presented by Mr. R. S. Thomas.
The Old Stone Bank, History of Rhode Island. J. W. Haley. Vol. 3. 1939. From The Providence Institution for Savings.
Gard-Graybill-Sherkey Families and Peffley-Peffly-Peffley Family Supplement. M. M. & E. C. Frost. 1940. From Mrs. May Frost.

The Colorado Genealogist. Vol. 1. 1939-4. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 & 2. 1940.

The following 20 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

The House of Fowler. G. P. Fowler. 1940.

The Ohio Company of Virginia. K. P. Bailey. 1939.

The following 2 books compiled by J. Estelle King:
Abstracts of Wills, Albemarle and Amherst Counties, Virginia. 1940.

Abstracts of Wills, Loudoun County, Virginia, 1757-1800. 1940.

The Upson Family in America. Upson Family Association of America. 1940.

Early Settlers of New York State. J. W. Foley. Vols. 4-6. 1937-40.

Burke's Landed Gentry. 1939.

Fox River Valley, Wisconsin. 1895.

Waukesha County, Wisconsin. 1894.

Buchanan and Clinton Counties, Missouri. 1893.

Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Essex County Wills & Deeds, 1711-1717. B. Fleet. Vols. 8 & 9. 1940.

Following 3 books compiled by K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud:
Alabama Records, Limestone County. Vol. 21.

Alabama Records, Lawrence County. Vol. 66.

Alabama Records, Clarke County. Vol. 68.

Virginia Tax Papers, 1782-1787. A. B. Fothergill & J. M. Naugle. 1940.

The Pillsbury Family. D. B. Pillsbury & E. A. Getchell. 1898.

Robert Dinwiddie, His Career in American Colonial Government and Westward Expansion. L. K. Koontz. 1941.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA

Indiana Magazine of History, Volume 18, No. 1, March, 1922, Containing Article on Jesse Kimball, Pioneer. From Mrs. Helen P. Beattie.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers and Students of St. Lawrence Academy, for the Year, Ending the 25th November, 1835, Potsdam, N. Y. 1835. From Mrs. Alice P. Brown, through Descendants of 76 Chapter.

Early Settlers of New York State. J. W. Foley. Vol. 7, 6 Nos. 1940. From Mrs. William F. Pearson, through Army & Navy Chapter.

Genealogy of the Jeffrey-Jeffrey Family. 1925. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Helen H. McIver.

Following 100 pamphlets from Mrs. Lelia D. Emig in memory of her husband Major Clayton E. Emig:

Quarterly Bulletin, National Society Sons of the American Revolution. Vol. 8, No. 4, 1914; vol. 9, 1914; vol. 10, 1915; vol. 14, Nos. 1 & 4, 1919; vol. 15, Nos. 1-3, 1920; vol. 16, Nos. 1, 2 & 4, 1921; vols. 17-24, 1922-1929; vol. 25, Nos. 1-3, 1930; vols. 26-28, 1931-1933; vol. 29, Nos. 1-3, 1934; vols. 30-33, 1935-1938; vol. 34, Nos. 1 & 2, 1939; vol. 35, No. 1, 1940.

District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Report of the Historian. 1925; 1926; 1928-1930; 1932; 1937-1938.

Reports of the Board of Managers and Officers, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. 1930; 1933-1934; 1936.

Reports of the Secretary, Historian, and Treasurer, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. 1923 & 1924.

GEORGIA

Midway in History and Legend. J. B. Martin. 2nd edition. 1936. From Mrs. E. Blount Freeman, State Librarian.

Genealogy of the Southern Line of the Family of Howell. C. Howell. 1930. From The Junior Group, John Laurens Chapter.

History of Pike County. R. W. Rogers. 1923. From John Ball Chapter.

History of Schley County. Mrs. H. J. Williams. From John Laurens Chapter.

The American Genealogy of the Pate Family. Compiled and presented by Mr. John B. Pate, through the Georgia D. A. R.

ILLINOIS

Lincoln's in Town. C. C. Tisler. 1940. From Illini Chapter.

Through the Years With the Clodfelters. 1939. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Beulah C. Yochum.

INDIANA

Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book, 1940-41. 1940. From Indiana D. A. R.

MAINE

Proceedings of the John Bean (1660) Association, 5th Reunion, 1900. From Fort Richmond Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Alden Homestead, Duxbury. E. S. Alden. From Minute Men Chapter.

Following 3 pamphlets from General Ebenezer Learned Chapter:

A Historical Sketch of Auburn. 1937.

The First Congregational Church of Woodstock, Connecticut. P. D. Vuilleumier. 1940.

Sturbridge Bicentennial 1738-1938. 1938.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Ralph P. Chapman, Regent Commodore Samuel Tucker Chapter:

St. Michael's Church, Marblehead, 1714-1924. 1924.

Called St. Michael's.

Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association at Old Deerfield, 1940 Annual. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

Pine Hill—A Place Apart. F. N. Thompson. From the author.

Following 4 pamphlets from Mrs. Elvena B. Melendy:

Sermon on the 75th Anniversary of the First Baptist Sunday School, Charlestown. F. E. Horr. 1888.

The Confession of Faith and Covenant of the Congregational Church in Milford, New Hampshire With a Catalogue of Members. 1862.

Annual Reports of the School Committee, and of the Trustees of the Public Library, Wilton, New Hampshire, 1873. 1873.

Centennial Celebration of the Congregational Church of Milford, New Hampshire, 1888. 1888.

MISSISSIPPI

An Index to J. F. H. Claiborne's Mississippi As a Province, Territory and State. C. M. Lagrone. 1939. From Mississippi D. A. R.

NEW JERSEY

D. A. R. Golden Jubilee Album. 1940. From Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, State Registrar.

Leonard and Sarah Woolen. W. W. Woolen. 1921. From Mrs. Helen H. Everhart.

NEW YORK

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. M. D. Casler:

The Restoration of St. Paul's Church Cemetery & Rectory at Eastchester. 1930.

St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, 1665-1940. 1940.

Pilgrimages to the Graves of 126 Revolutionary Soldiers in the Towns of Guilderland, New Scotland and Bethlehem, Albany County. E. M. Hartnagel. 1940. From Tawasentha Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

Brookgreen, Waccamaw in the Carolina Low Country. S. L. Allston. 1935. From North Carolina D. A. R.

OHIO

Following 2 pamphlets from Ohio D. A. R.:

John and Mary J. Rife of Greene County, Their Ancestors and Descendants. G. W. Rife. 1935.

Hough Genealogy. E. Hough. 1932.

The Trek of the Northwest Pioneers. 1938. From Pickaway Plains Chapter.

Souvenir Edition of the McConnelleville Herald. 1909. From Amanda Barker Devin Chapter.

History of the First Baptist Church, Bucyrus. 1938. From Hannah Crawford Chapter.

Lake County Landmarks. Workers of the Writers' Program, W. P. A. 1940. From New Connecticut Chapter.

Early History of Centreville Presbyterian Church. 1940. From Captain John James Chapter.

Greenville, The Treaty City. 1933. From Fort Greenville Chapter.

Final Report Northwest Territory Celebration. 1938. From Kate Mason Hawes, through Marietta Chapter.

Genealogy of the Stafford Family in America. H. M. Benedict. 1895. From Mrs. Rufus W. Russell.

Military Records and Historical Notes of Ancestors of the Revolutionary War Legends of Early Union County Settlers and Chapter History. 1932. From Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter.

The Genealogy of Samuel Pickrill. W. N. Pickrill. 1905. From Lieutenant Byrd Chapter.

Centennial of the Gravel Hill Christian Church, Craig County, Virginia. 1935. From Waw-Wil-A-Way Chapter.

Rev. Erasmus Harvey and His Descendants. L. B. & E. P. Harvey. 1912. From Miss Elma A. Williams through Fort Auglaise Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Following 5 pamphlets from Philadelphia Chapter:

The Beehive. Feb. 1939.

The Horse Shoe Trail. 1939.

Walk Proudly Here Americans, Independence Hall Philadelphia.

Germanstown and Old Philadelphia.

Notes on the Burds of Ormiston, Scotland and Philadelphia.

The Romance of the Pennsylvania Manor Restoration. F. W. Melvin. 1940. From Mrs. James E. Gibson, through Philadelphia Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book, 1940-41. 1940. From Rhode Island D. A. R.

TENNESSEE

Genealogy of the Heydecker Family 1643-1925. C. T. Heydecker. 1925. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

VIRGINIA

McConnell Marriage Genealogy. H. M. & M. E. Addington. 1929. From Virginia D. A. R.

OTHER SOURCES

Mentzer Family Genealogy. 1934. Compiled and presented by Dr. John F. Mentzer.

Some Descendants of Six Pioneers from Great Britain to America. H. N. Parker. 1940.

The Dusenbury Family. B. A. Dusenbury. 1932. From Mr. W. H. Brady.

Edward Garfield, 1575-1672, of Watertown, Massachusetts. Compiled and presented by Dr. John B. Nichols.

Memoirs of the Booker-Barnett Family. E. Barnett. 1924. From Miss Isabelle Thomas.

Eight Centuries of Spanglers. 1939. Compiled and presented by Belmont Farley.

The Brotherhood of Man. Families of Reid, Gaston & Simonon in America. L. D. McPherson. From Mrs. Elizabeth W. McPherson.

Genealogical Sketch of the Early Descendants of Matthias Button. A. Button. 1903. From Mrs. Romer Shawhan.

Walk Proudly Here, Americans, Independence Hall. 1940. Compiled and presented by Mr. Raymond Pitcairn.

Roster of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. 1940. From the Society.

First Salute to the Stars and Stripes by a Foreign Power. 1940. (S. A. R. Magazine, Vol. 35, No. 2). From the compiler Mr. Robert F. Wood.

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Indiana. 1940. From the Society.

A Sketch of the Early Settlement of Town of Standish, Cumberland County, Maine. 1884.

MANUSCRIPTS

CALIFORNIA

Early History of Todd County, Kentucky. U. E. Kennedy. From Red Bluff Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

Descendants of Aaron Colter and His Wife. From Mrs. Fern M. Whittredge, Librarian of Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 5 manuscripts compiled and presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, through Livingston Manor Chapter:

Index to Records of South Britain, Connecticut. W. C. Sharpe. 1898.

Index to Wood Genealogy and Other Family Sketches. I. N. Wood. 1937.

Index to Salisbury. E. G. Salisbury. 1921.

Index to Fiske Family. A. A. Fiske. 1867.

Index to The Family and Early Life of Stonewall Jackson. R. B. Cook. 1925.

Index to Descendants of the Twin Brothers John and Benjamin Wood. J. A. Wood. 1902. Compiled and presented by Mrs. W. F. Hamberger, through Judge Lynn Chapter.

Hart Family of Virginia. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Helen H. McIver, through Army & Navy Chapter.

Following 3 manuscripts from Lucy Holcombe Chapter:

Index to The Brubacher Genealogy in America. J. N. Brubacher. 1884.

Index to The Genealogical Record of James Edmunds.

Index to Massanutten, Page County, Virginia. H. M. Strickler. 1924.

James Yates of Culpeper, Virginia, Revolutionary Soldier. From Mrs. Elizabeth W. Clarke.

Index to English Record of the Whaley Family and Its Branches in America. S. Whaley. 1901. Compiled and presented by Mrs. John J. Davis, through Monticello Chapter.

Woodson Family. From Mrs. E. L. Mason.

GEORGIA

Following 3 manuscripts from Mrs. Elliot B. Freeman, State Librarian:

Will of Joshua Sanders of Columbia County.

Will of Joseph Guyton.

Lawrence County Land Lottery, 1810.

Following 3 manuscripts from John Laurens Chapter: *Genealogical Record of the Bostick Family.* Mrs. M. E. Everett.

Southern Line of the Heard Family. G. E. Wood.

The Fordham Family.

ILLINOIS

History of the St. Clair United Presbyterian Church, of Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 1804-1904. From Peter Meyer Chapter.

INDIANA

Bible Record of Daniel Dusal of Caroline County, Virginia, and Allied Families. From Mrs. Betty D. Hayes.

MASSACHUSETTS

Diamond Family Bible Record. From Miss Lydia McKown.

MISSISSIPPI

Following 3 manuscripts from Mrs. Louise Heaton:

Dickens Family Bible Record.

Will of Samuel Mobley of South Carolina.

Will of Joseph Arrington, Sr., of North Carolina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Inscriptions in Edmunds Cemetery, Chichester. From Benjamin Sargent Chapter.

NEW YORK

Heald Genealogy. From Oneida Chapter.

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Leonora Lawrence:

Boston Family Records.

Lucas Family Records.

List of Soldier's Waivers to Bounty Lands of the Rhode Island State Regiment, Revolutionary War. From Mrs. Stebbins Marshall.

Courtland Township. A. R. Waters. From Pierre Van Courtland Chapter.

A Partial Genealogical Record of the Moak Family from the Earliest Records. From Miss Elizabeth J. McCormick.

OHIO

An Authentic Record of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Wayne County. From Wooster-Wayne Chapter.

History of the Clark Family. From Mrs. Faye C. Collier, through Captain James Lawrence Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Following 2 manuscripts from General Thomas Miffin Chapter:

Bible Record of Thomas Robison.

Bible Record of Jane Allen Thompson.

TENNESSEE

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Cyrus G. Martin, Librarian of Judge David Campbell Chapter:

Will of George Grundy of Jefferson County, Virginia.

Will of Elizabeth Grundy.

Cummins-Lewis-Fielder Lineage of Mrs. Henry Bell Worsham. 1940. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Edythe R. Whitley, through General Francis Nash Chapter.

Descendants of the Ricks Family in the Tennessee Valley, 1820-1936. A. Stine. 1936. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

WISCONSIN

Petition of Walter and Sarah A. Wright for Property in Monroe County, New York. From Mrs. Frank Pierce.

OTHER SOURCES

The Clark Family, Descendants of John Clark of the Town of Cortlandt, New York. W. R. Clark. 1938. From Mr. W. H. Brady.

Typed Additions to Wills of Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1654-1800. A. Fothergill.

Coleman Family From Caroline Order Books. From Miss Ann W. Reddy.

Gravestone Inscriptions, Fairfax County, Virginia. From Judson Council.

Following 3 manuscripts from Mrs. Walter T. Jewell:

Inscriptions from Monuments in Churchyard of St. Georges Protestant Episcopal Church, Valley Lee, Maryland. 1940.

Inscriptions Taken from Monuments in Fuller Family Cemetery near Proctorville, Ohio.

Inscriptions Taken from Stones in Catactin Methodist Cemetery near Paeonian Springs, Virginia.

Will of William Amos, Sr., of Maryland. From Mrs. O. W. Swainson.

Morris Family of Pennsylvania and Ohio. From Mrs. T. H. Morris.

An Ohio Gott Family, Ancestors and Descendants. Compiled and presented by Mr. Philip P. Gott.

Copies of Wills from Prince Edward, Chesterfield, Amelia and Natoway Counties, Virginia. From Miss Allie M. Millard.

Following 2 manuscripts purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

Abstracts of Wills and Proceedings in Probate Book "G" Onondaga County Surrogate's Office at Syracuse, New York. M. C. Coleman. 1940.

Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths and Membership of the Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, 1796-1850. C. T. Luckhurst. 1917.

PHOTOSTATS

ARIZONA

Family Chart of Isaac Alexander and Margaret McKnit. From Mrs. Jane Z. Gladney Butler.

CHARTS

NORTH CAROLINA

Chart Showing Origin of North Carolina Counties. D. L. Corbitt & L. P. Denmark. 1940. From Caswell-Nash Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Priest Family Chart.
Southwick-McMillen Genealogy Chart No. 1. A. A. Wright & L. A. Eggleston. 1938.

NEWSPAPERS

MASSACHUSETTS

Following 2 newspapers from Mrs. Elvena B. Melendy:
The Farmers' Cabinet and Milford Advance, Milford, N. H.
January 1, 1892.
The Milford Cabinet, Milford, N. H. November 13, 1902.

MAPS

NORTH CAROLINA

Historic Map of Guilford County. 1937. Compiled and presented by Rachel Caldwell Chapter.

BOOKPLATES

New Jersey 5.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS

ILLINOIS

Following 3 books compiled by M. R. Carlock:
Church Histories, Baptismal, Cemetery, Bible and Marriage Records. 1940.
Marriage Records and Tombstone Inscriptions. 1940.
Wills and Family Histories. 1940.

NEW JERSEY

Abstracts of Wills, Cumberland County, 1804-1825.
Genealogical Miscellany. 1940.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Report of Genealogical Records Committee. 1940.

PAMPHLETS

TENNESSEE

Following 4 pamphlets from Bonny Kate Chapter:

The Family of John Simpson of Montgomery and Halifax Counties, Virginia. K. B. Johnson.

Thompson, Epperson, Langford and Haynes Families of Albemarle County, Virginia, and Knox County, Tenn. K. B. Johnson. 1940.

Miscellaneous Records of Tennessee.

The Primitive Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Stock Creek, Knox County.

ADELAIDE H. Sisson,
Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Willard Steele, read her report.

Report of Curator General

The Curator General takes pleasure in reporting the progress in the Museum and State Rooms of Memorial Continental Hall since October, 1940.

A fine mahogany pedestal to hold our Washington life mask by Houdon has been presented by Miss Edla S. Gibson, New York Museum Chairman. Two cabinets for the new Indian Room have been ordered along with a special file cabinet for the Museum Work Room. Our plan is to complete by Congress time the four small rooms taken over by the Museum, the Indian Room, the Textile Room, the D. A. R. History Room and the Museum Work Room. Money has just been received from Colorado for a large costume case.

A marker has been placed by Georgia on the table case presented several years ago by that state to house Real Daughter material. The inscription indicates that the case is given in honor of Mrs. Julian Benson McCurry.

Contributions to the Museum Fund, which the Curator General especially requested for this last year, have been coming in very gratifyingly from all over the country.

In the State Rooms we have the following to report: Illinois has replaced her state flag. The four samplers made by the Jacobs sisters, in the Floretta Vining Room (Massachusetts), have been reframed in narrow mahogany frames, a gift of Mrs. J. C. Peabody through the Paul Revere Chapter. New Hampshire has added two electrified sconces. Two chairs in the New Jersey Room have been recaned. In the New York Room a marker has been placed on the portrait of Mary Smith Lockwood, Founder. Tennessee has placed a Sheraton sofa and a Pembroke table in her state room. In the Vermont Room the grandfather clock has been repaired.

Our fourth special exhibit, The American Scene as Represented by English Potters, opened previous to our last report. This exhibition which had been assembled with the help of members throughout the country created considerable interest and continued until the middle of December when it was followed by the current show, Bedcoverings of Early America. This will continue through April. Like all the Museum's temporary exhibitions the present one is formed of our own collection. No loans are made to augment the exhibits. This is in line with the policy established last year of

creating an awareness and appreciation of our various collections, and of developing them. None is complete. Some have great gaps. Through the interest aroused by these showings, gifts and bequests have been attracted which increase the collections.

Two gallery talks are offered each week. They are conducted informally and the participation of the audiences is a gratifying feature. Special appointments have been made by a college Art Class, a class from a private school, and the Art section of a local woman's club, for this talk. The Museum was open one evening so that the Museum Committee and guests might come for a talk on the Museum and the current gallery talk. The Museum secretary has gone out to give The American Scene talk at the monthly meeting of the Art section of one of the women's clubs of Maryland and to a Maryland chapter.

In the fall we refurbished Oklahoma's Room, The Colonial Kitchen, and a special talk, in costume, on the preparing of a Thanksgiving dinner was presented once a week during November. In addition, this talk was the feature of a meeting of the Filing and Lending Bureau Committee.

The Bedcovering gallery talk has been presented by special arrangement to the Maryland Woman's Club which had also heard our American Scene talk. A group of these women also came for the Colonial Kitchen talk, so we feel we have made a good contact here.

A large group of women in a Parent Education Class came to visit our buildings by appointment. Two-thirds of their time was spent in the National Defense Office and seeing the state rooms and one-third for a condensed gallery talk on The American Scene. This Division of Adult Education of Baltimore has sent groups on previous years but they had not seen and heard about a featured exhibit before and they were quite enthusiastic.

The Secretary of the Museum has been happy to accept invitations to talk to four local chapters about the Museum and regrets that times could not be arranged with certain other ones.

We feel that through this part of our Museum program we are enlarging the scope of our Museum, improving our Public Relations and increasing the usefulness of our Museum.

The following is a list of gifts to the Museum:

ARIZONA, Miss Nina Uncapher, Chairman. Shoemaker's awl and material from gown of Mary Eliz. Robinson, gifts of Jane Z. Butler through Maricopa Chapter. Contribution to Museum Fund, Tucson Chapter, \$1.00; contribution for Indian Room, Gen. George Crook Chapter, \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA, Mrs. Warren D. More, Chairman. Applique quilt, gift of Mrs. Ellen A. Gates through Gaviota Chapter; Books: Songs of Zion by M. Springer, Jr., Village Hymns, 1825, Meditations and Contemplations by James Hervey, A.M., Christian Psalmody in Four Parts by Samuel Worcester, D.D., The English Reader or Pieces in Prose and Poetry by Lindley Murray, and A Journal of Travels in England, Holland and Scotland by Benjamin Stillman, and Bound issues of The Casket for 1823; all gifts of Mrs. W. Glynn Jones, Librarian for Cabrillo Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Miss Phebe Ann Ross, Chairman. Wedding slippers, Chenille embroidery

on white satin, Heart-shaped embroidered pin cushion and Wallet of bargello embroidery, gifts of Miss Emily Goodrich Mew through Miss Anne Scott West and Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter; Roof tile from Ziegel Church, Pennsylvania, gift of Miss Susan Detar through Dr. Lida Earhart and Capt. Joseph Magruder Chapter; Porcelain perfume bottle, gift of Mrs. Walter Miles through Constitution Chapter; Books: Indians of the United States, gift of Mrs. J. Walter Bernhard through Marcia Burns Chapter, in honor of her father, Dr. John Underwood Raymond; The Bric-a-Brac Collector by Lewer and Percival, gift of Mrs. G. F. Day through Col. John Donelson Chapter.

DELAWARE, Mrs. John P. Cann, Chairman. Contributions to Museum Fund, Caesar Rodney Chapter, \$2.00; and Mrs. J. Pierce Cann, \$1.00.

FLORIDA, Mrs. Charles G. Blake, Chairman. Contributions to Museum Fund, Princess Hiriwigua Chapter, \$5.00; Cora Stickney Harper Chapter, \$5.00; Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, \$1.00; and Col. Arthur Erwin Chapter, \$1.00.

GEORGIA, Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, Chairman. Glass decanter, gift of Mrs. Fanny W. Vason in memory of Mrs. Richmond Walton McCurry.

ILLINOIS, Mrs. George Strickler, Chairman. Book: Heirlooms from Old Looms, published by The Colonial Coverlet Guild of America, gift of Mrs. Rose Duncan Campbell, Chicago Chapter.

MARYLAND, Mrs. Alexander M. Fulford, Chairman. Seven Indian arrowheads, Stone tomahawk, Photograph of Powhatan Indian Spring and Leaflet, gifts of Miss Mary E. Robertson in memory of her father, Nelson H. Robertson; Milk glass vase and Silk and ivory fan, gifts of Miss Elizabeth W. Hodges, deceased, in memory of her mother, Elizabeth Wise Cropper Blackstone Riley, through Mrs. J. Henderson Peters; Wine glass and Wedgwood pitcher, gifts of Mrs. Alexander M. Fulford, Maryland Museum Chairman; Two miniatures of John Van Swearingen, one believed to be by James Peale, Miniature of Martha Bond Van Swearingen, and Miniature of George Shafer, letter to Martha Bond Swearingen written in 1824, all gifts of Mrs. John Martin Green, Museum Vice Chairman in memory of Rosa Bond Cowman.

MASSACHUSETTS, Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, Chairman. Framed sampler made by Sarah Diamond in 1770 and Small embroidered purse, gifts of Miss Lydia McKown, Fort Massachusetts Chapter; Book: The Mystery of Faith Opened Up, by Andrew Gray, gift of Mrs. Walter E. Barnard. Contribution to Museum Fund, Hannah Goddard Chapter, \$1.00.

MICHIGAN, Mrs. James D. Jeffrey, Chairman. Miniature History of the Bible, 1827, gift of Sarah Ann Cochrane Chapter.

MINNESOTA, Mrs. Walter S. Mason, Chairman. Contributions to Museum Fund, St. Anthony Falls Chapter, \$1.00; Minneapolis Chapter, \$1.00; Colonial Chapter, \$1.00; Capt. John Holmes Chapter, \$1.00; Abigail Burnham Chapter, \$1.00; Wenonah Chapter, \$1.00; Owatonna Chapter, \$1.00; and Red Cedar Chapter, \$1.00.

MONTANA, Mrs. J. C. Cannon, Chairman. Contribution to Museum Fund, Black Eagle Chapter, \$1.00.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, Chairman. Glass night lamp, gift of New Hampshire

State Society; Tiny Franklin fireplace, gift of Mrs. Harriet Hopkins, Samuel Ashley Chapter; Two Rewards of Merit and Tiny trunk, gifts of Mrs. E. W. C. Fernald, Elsie Cilley Chapter; Valentine, gift of Mrs. G. W. Gavel, Auburn, Maine; Two Valentines and Three Rewards of Merit, gifts of Mrs. Ethel F. Murch, Elsie Cilley Chapter.

NEW JERSEY, Mrs. Levi H. Morris, Chairman. Part of quilted petticoat, gift of Mrs. Robert Weber through Penelope Hart Chapter; Revolutionary War map, gift of Mrs. Emma Sherrill Brown through Hannah Arnett Chapter and Mrs. William B. Clarke, Regent and Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, State Regent; Two engravings on ivory of Benjamin and Caroline Scott Harrison, gift of Mrs. Alfreda B. Ellis through Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter; Pair of black kid slippers and Linen sheet, gifts of Mrs. Edward F. Randolph through Penelope Hart Chapter; Pair of wedding stockings, gift of Mrs. W. A. Ransom through Rebecca Cornell Chapter; Milk glass vase, gift of Mrs. Nelson Crissey, Chinkchewunsk Chapter; Handwoven coverlet, gift of Red Bank Chapter through Mrs. Walter H. Zane; Staffordshire covered vegetable dish, gift of Mrs. John Foster McMillan, State Chaplain. Contribution to Museum Fund, Watchung Chapter, \$2.00.

NEW YORK, Miss Edla S. Gibson, Chairman. Blown green glass bottle, gift of Mrs. H. T. Hunt, Tuscarora Chapter; Mahogany pedestal, gift of Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, New York Museum Chairman; Mount of shell fragments and wampum beads, gift of Mrs. Morton G. Gifford through Comfort Tyler Chapter; Embroidered silk shawl, gift of Mrs. Antoinette Cooke Dossée through Saghtikoos Chapter; Book: Colonial Lighting, by Arthur Hayward, gift of Washington Heights Chapter. Contribution to Museum Fund, Fort Plain Chapter, \$1.00; contribution for purchase of book for Museum Reference Collection, Washington Heights Chapter, \$5.00.

OHIO, Mrs. Allen Collier, Chairman. Blue sugar bowl, gift of Mrs. William R. Sanders, Cincinnati Chapter; Staffordshire platter, gift of Mrs. Edward L. McClain through Juliana White Chapter; Silver tooth pick, gift of Miss Florence Murdoch, Cincinnati Chapter; Conical candle extinguisher and three dried ears yellow corn, gifts of Mrs. Allen Collier, Ohio Museum Chairman; Bundle of rushes, gift of Mrs. Helen B. Anderson, Pickaway Plains Chapter; Butter mold, gift of Mrs. Edward Bower in honor of her mother, Austria J. Bacon Rogers, grand-daughter of original owner; Summer Paisley shawl and Coalport porcelain teaset, gifts of Mrs. Raymond E. Gaston, Cincinnati Chapter. Contributions to Museum Fund, Bellfontaine Chapter, \$.50; Cincinnati Chapter, \$.25; Firelands Chapter, \$1.00; Hannah Dowd Vanderford Chapter, \$.25; Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter, \$.25; Jared Mansfield Chapter, \$1.00; and Marietta Chapter, \$.25.

PENNSYLVANIA, Mrs. J. Frank Harty, Chairman. Chair with needlepoint seat, gift of Dr. Joseph E. Baldrige in memory of his wife, Katherine Baldrige, former Museum Vice Chairman.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Chairman. Small tavern table for Textile Study Room, gift of Philippines Chapter through Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Museum Chairman.

TENNESSEE, Mrs. Virginia A. Nelson, Chairman. Blue and white coverlet, White woven coverlet, Bolt of fringe, Fringe, Stick and needle, Spool of cotton, all gifts of Mrs. Isaac Messler through Mary Blount Chapter; Iron pot hook with chain, gift of Mrs. Willard Steele, Curator General; Book: Collecting Antiques in America, by T. H. Ormsbee, gift of Mrs. Griffin Martin. Contributions for Museum Fund, Chickamauga Chapter, \$1.00; and Spencer Clark Chapter, \$1.00; Col. Thomas McCrory Chapter, \$.00; James Lewis Chapter, \$1.00; James White Chapter, \$1.00; Long Island Chapter, \$1.00; Rock House Chapter, \$1.00; Nancy Ward Chapter, \$1.00; and Gen. Francis Nash Chapter, \$1.00; contributions for Indian Room, Watauga Chapter, \$1.00; Rhea-Craig Chapter, \$.25; and French Lick Chapter, \$1.00; contribution for Workshop, Chickamauga Chapter, \$.45.

UTAH, Mrs. D. D. Stockman, Chairman. Contribution to Museum Fund, Escalante Chapter, Golden Spike Chapter, and Spirit of Liberty Chapter, \$5.00.

WASHINGTON, Mrs. H. B. Elder, Chairman. Contributions to Museum Fund, Lady Sterling Chapter, \$2.00; and Ranier Chapter, \$5.00.

WEST VIRGINIA, Mrs. James D. Francis, Chairman. Contributions to the Museum Fund, Mrs. Permele Francis through Buford Chapter, \$5.00; and Shenandoah Chapter, \$5.00; contribution toward a case, Borderland Chapter, \$1.00.

The Golden Jubilee plate marked #1 has been presented to the D. A. R. History Room.

Gifts to State Rooms:

FLORETTA VINING (Mass.): Typewritten story of Floretta Vining, gift of Mrs. Arthur L. Power, Chief Justice Cushing Chapter; Four handwoven towels, gift of Mrs. J. Walter Allen.

MICHIGAN: Two needlepoint seats for Chippendale ladder back chairs, gifts of Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Honorary Vice-President General, and Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith; Books: Historical and Genealogical Record of the Michigan D. A. R. 1930-1940, and Historical Record of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution, gifts of the Michigan State Society; Miniature History of the Bible, 1827, gift of Sarah Ann Cochrane Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Doll's handknitted mittens, gift of Mrs. Frederick Seavey, Mary Torr Chapter; Alphabet mug, gift of the New Hampshire State Society; Book: Primer, gift of Mrs. Robert Rossiter, Samuel Ashley Chapter.

NEW YORK: Tip top table, gift of the New York State Society; Brass candlestick, gift of the New York State Society; Book: Miscellaneous Thoughts in Prose and Verse, by I. Watts, 1734, gift of Mrs. Frank H. Parcels, State Room Chairman.

KATE HINDS STEELE,
Curator General.

The President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read her report.

Report of the President General

The months since the meeting of the National Board in October have been given to the completion of projects arising from the Golden Jubilee of the National Society and to service in advancing the program of National Defense of the Nation.

The celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the National Society brought interesting developments, some of which will be of permanent effect. It is gratifying that the Society's service to the Nation was so far recognized as to secure national hook-ups for broadcasts over two of the country's major systems and the taking of a news reel of motion pictures by one of the great news services, all within a period of two days.

A question was asked as to how the celebration of the Golden Jubilee was financed. That question had been the problem of this administration throughout the nearly three years. It became their duty to find the funds, and quiet but consistent effort brought results. The expenses of the Program Committee of the two Continental Congresses of this administration were \$1,487.00 less than the two preceding ones. The registration fee aided somewhat. The commission on the flowers sold at the Continental Congress entertained the Staff at the banquet and provided gifts for the building employees. The commission on the souvenir plates will be of further assistance. The anniversary should not be estimated upon a commercial basis. New interest in the Magazine, new public appreciation, and new pride of membership are beyond financial evaluation. That the resources of the Society have not suffered is indicated by the improvement in the current fund within the year, as reported by the Treasurer General.

This Board meeting, as the close of an administration approaches, becomes more rather than less important. It should carefully plan the completion of all major projects before the Congress in April and should mark the beginning of effort toward preserving the continuity of service within each department. Every member of the National Board of Management should carry from this meeting a determination to put "her house in order."

The Society's part in the present national emergency must be kept constantly before the members. State Regents may well bring to the attention of their state conferences the thought advanced in those circular letters sent early last July to the effect that the Daughters of the American Revolution have for years been performing exactly the kind of service which the country especially needs today, and that, in general, it needs not to start new work, but to do more of the same work. The results of the discussion at the informal meeting regarding the Society's opportunities for war relief and for greater service in the National Defense program will be included in a letter soon to be issued. An amount of \$764.14 is now in hand toward the ambulance which it is hoped to present in memory of Miss Clara Barton, Charter Member and Surgeon General of the National Society, and Founder of the American Red Cross. With but little effort the amount can be completed before the fiscal year closes on March 31. In November it was gratifying to the National Society to forward, by cable through the American Red Cross, funds for the purchase of a mobile canteen unit for immediate use in carrying hot soup, tea and emergency food to those civilians in England whose homes are destroyed by air raids. This canteen unit was the gift, through the Maryland Society, of Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, in

memory of her son, Captain Julian Dick, who lost his life in the World War.

Our work is not finished. These last three months hold unlimited possibilities for bringing the results of the Golden Jubilee of the National Society to a magnificent conclusion.

In company with many national officers the President General attended Pennsylvania's State Conference at Lancaster, on October 14 and 15, the home city of the State Regent, Mrs. Forney. Opportunity to visit Wheatland, newly restored home of James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's only native President of the United States, the program of historical pictures arranged by the Juniors of Donegal Chapter, and the Pennsylvania Dutch luncheon of Donegal Chapter, accompanied by its exhibit of rare antiques, were outstanding features of this conference. In addition to her usual addresses the President General broadcast over Station WGAL, Lancaster.

On Thursday, October 17, the President General journeyed to Virginia, where as the guest of Mrs. Keese, National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, she met informally regents in Richmond and addressed a chapel assembly at the University of Richmond. On the 18th she addressed the Virginia Society of Colonial Wars, in Williamsburg, and attended a gathering at the Old Customs House in Yorktown, where an address was given by the Supervisor of the Forest Service for the National Park of Yorktown and vicinity. The anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown on the 19th was given to inspection of the park and a visit to Moore House, where for the first time the President General saw the restoration of the Surrender Room as accomplished by our Society and the portrait given in her honor. Many national and state officers and distinguished citizens of Virginia gathered for the celebration of the Surrender of Yorktown, as planned for these many years by Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, Regent of Compté de Grasse Chapter. The Governor of Virginia and the President General made addresses. The President General, Mrs. Sinclair, State Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. Keese, Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, were among those placing wreaths at Yorktown Monument for their respective patriotic societies. On that night the President General, Mrs. Nason, the Registrar General, and other visiting officers, were the guests of Williamsburg Chapter at Williamsburg Inn.

From Saturday to Monday the President General journeyed to northern New York where, on a hilltop in the foothills of the Adirondacks, New York's Penny Pines Forest was dedicated. A bitter winter wind drove the ceremonies indoors. The experience of this meeting, with wide-eyed little children of an old-fashioned, one-room schoolhouse, looking in amazement as the program progressed, will long be remembered. The unusual beauty of the music by the choir of the Ft. Schuyler Society of the C. A. R. has been mentioned in the Magazine as suggestive of the possibilities of our children's groups.

On October 22 to 24, the President General was privileged to attend for the first time in her administration the Herald-Tribune Forum in New York. The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, the Honorary President General, Mrs.

Brosseau, and other members were regularly in attendance. Much inspiration was gained from these meetings. It is a great privilege for a President General to be able merely to listen.

On Wednesday, October 23, the President General, further carrying out her idea of familiarizing herself with all activities of the Society, attended a preview in the RKO studios as the guest of Mrs. Weir, followed by an interesting discussion at the luncheon table in the Rainbow Room of Radio City. Among conferences in New York was one with the Director of American Ambulances, Great Britain, Inc., to which the Society, at the suggestion of the chapter in London, has given substantial assistance. The President General was privileged to attend as a special guest, with that announcement made over the radio, the well-known program, "Luncheon at the Waldorf" as broadcast by Miss Ilka Chase.

Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser was designated as a representative of the President General in placing a wreath at the statue of John Paul Jones on Navy Day, October 27. On October 28, the President General spoke at the round table of the Regents' Council of New York and vicinity. On October 29, she addressed a gathering in honor of approximately three hundred newly naturalized citizens of the District of Columbia, the program arranged by the Americanization School, with which the District Daughters constantly cooperate, in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior.

On October 31, the President General was privileged to appear for a second time on the National Farm and Home Hour when she broadcast a brief record of the accomplishments of the Society's Penny Pines Project. The program was followed by an informal luncheon with officials of the United States Forest Service.

An official visit to Florida was the longest journey of November. This was the only State in the Union never before visited by the President General. Regretfully, an almost perfect record was broken, for with an accident to the dining-car during the night, she arrived at Florida's State Meeting two hours late. Unknown to the President General, Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Vice President General, arrived in Leesburg by the same train. The Bertha Hereford Hall Chapter as hostess had arranged a delightful Golden Jubilee Program. The President General spoke informally during the afternoon and made an address at the banquet. On the following day, with Mrs. Maguire, State Regent, and other officers, she was the guest of Ponce de Leon Chapter of Winter Haven, where the site offered by the city for the proposed home of the Florida Daughters for Aged Members was inspected. Without committing herself upon the advisability of so great an undertaking, the President General delighted in the view overlooking a lovely lake. A radio broadcast was made from the luncheon table at the Haven Hotel, after which the party visited the beautiful cypress gardens of Winter Haven. On Saturday night Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Maguire, and the President General were privileged to attend the dinner of the Florida State Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots. The two days possible in the busy schedule were

altogether too short for a visit in this playground of the Florida lake district.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Vice President General, represented the National Society in paying tribute to the Unknown Soldier on Armistice Day. The President General expresses appreciation to those officers and members who have frequently represented her upon very short notice at gatherings in New York and Washington. The Treasurer General, Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, has generously attended many gatherings in New York. An increasing number of meetings designed to discuss problems of national defense are being called in New York for and by heads of various women's organizations. The President General has attended several of these.

Among meetings of November was a visit to the President General's own chapter, the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter of Annapolis, Maryland; an address at the Maryland Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and at the Maryland Society of Colonial Wars.

The first days of December were given over to Executive Committee meetings and to the special meeting of the National Board of Management. With those national officers in Washington plans for the completion of projects before the closing of the administration were made. Through the kindness of Miss Ethel Martin, State Chairman of Motion Pictures of the District of Columbia, the members of the Executive Committee, and officers and a few members of the District, were privileged to see the news reel of the President General being fingerprinted at the time of the Golden Jubilee, at the private projection room of the Earle Theatre. The film has been presented to Miss Martin by Paramount News.

The President General left immediately after the meetings to attend at Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a two-day conference of about fifty women, heads of national organizations and officials of government bureaus, called to discuss the part that women and women's organizations should assume in the defense program. It was a pleasure shortly before her departure to be visited by the regent of Mahwenawasigh Chapter and to visit the headquarters of Governor George Clinton, first Governor of New York, now restored by the state and used as the home of this chapter.

As the holidays approached, although unable to accept many invitations of chapters, she was able to drop in for brief greetings in the late afternoon at several of these meetings.

On December 19, the President General addressed the Christmas assembly of Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, said to be the only college bearing Washington's name by his own consent. In the afternoon she addressed a group meeting of the chapters on the eastern shore of Maryland, called at the invitation of Old Kent Chapter of Chestertown.

On Friday afternoon, December 20, the Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, joined the President General in distributing to the employees the small Christmas remembrance from the National Society. As an encouragement to perfect attendance, other than the regular annual leave, the Society for the first time, with approval by the Executive

Committee, presented to each employee with perfect attendance for the last year a gift of \$10.00. Six members of the staff and three building employees received these gifts. In addition, it is worthy of record that Mr. Fred Hand, Managing Director of Constitution Hall, and Mr. Robert Phillips, Superintendent, also maintained this same record. The National Officers have been somewhat concerned over the number of absences for apparently minor illnesses.

On Friday, December 20, as a guest of the District of Columbia Radio Committee, the President General broadcast for a third successive year a Christmas message to members of the Society. Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Vice President General, sang Christmas carols and the Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, who happened to be in Washington on that day, extended a brief greeting. The President General is gratified to have been able to keep this perfect record of Christmas messages.

Official duties do not cease even in the holidays. On December 30, the President General went by boat to Norfolk to present to the *USS Ranger* the award of the Society for excellence in anti-aircraft gunnery. The *USS Ranger* won the first award of its class for three years in succession and, by action of the Board, was given permanent possession of the trophy. It is interesting that after one intervening year the second trophy has gone temporarily to the *USS Ranger*. Mrs. Alma Williams Davis, Vice President General, and her father greeted the President General upon arrival. Mrs. Davis invited regents of chapters in Norfolk and Portsmouth for informal luncheon before the early departure of the President General. In this connection every member of the National Board should have satisfaction in the thought that years before citizens at large recognized the need for defense against attacks by air, the Daughters of the American Revolution, through presentation of these awards, first to three classes of ships and now to five, have been giving practical encouragement to the development of this branch of national defense.

Although they are too many to record, the President General has availed herself of every opportunity to hear discussions upon the present world situation and upon the problems of our national defense. These have included lectures by war correspondents, officials of the government, college presidents, together with debates by well-known citizens.

On Monday, January 6, the President General attended the study class conducted in New York by Mrs. Emrich for the Society's Motion Picture Committee. She almost envies the opportunity of the members of that committee for this stimulating training. Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, Chairman of Motion Pictures, arranged at the Town Hall Club a delightful discussion luncheon in which Jean Hersholt, beloved by many as "The Country Doctor," and for other favorite roles, Mr. Arthur DeBra of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, and representatives of many women's groups in New York City participated. A number of the guests, including Mrs. Brosseau, Honorary President General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Treasurer General, attended the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the New York City Chapter, which followed immediately at the Hotel Plaza.

Tuesday, January 7, was given to conferences in New York with a number of national chairmen and several representatives of other groups asking the help of our Society in meeting current problems. On this day also, the President General attended a discussion luncheon at the Town Hall.

An illustration of the way in which the duties of her office become a constant obligation of the President General is indicated in that, after journeying several hundred miles to spend twenty-four hours on a personal mission, she was forced to give part of the evening and the entire morning to the adjustment by telephone and telegraph of a problem arising unexpectedly during her absence. Boarding a train in the early morning on which a group of draftees were leaving for service, the President General was impressed with the opportunity for chapters of the Society to carry a bit of cheer to these young men called upon temporarily to re-adjust the entire program of their lives. A word dropped by a young man standing on the platform implies that a little friendly interest would be welcome. Just these few words: "When the first ones left they got out the drum corps." The President General does not mean to imply that the drum corps should be called out every time that a few young men leave, but a friendly interest of those other than the immediate family would do much to promote a feeling of unity between those who leave and those who stay at home.

On the night of January 10, the President General was privileged to attend as one of the guests of honor an open meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society at its fine headquarters on East 58th Street, New York. The 30,000 volumes of genealogy and biography make its library comparable to ours. It was gratifying to see the complete set of our Society's lineage books, together with the recently published index.

Between meetings of the various committees, arranging the Continental Congress, meeting during January, the President General has been privileged to welcome to her office representatives of a number of patriotic societies and service groups, at one time the president, at another the director of public relations, all of whom are becoming increasingly interested in the files of the Committee on National Defense, accumulated by the Daughters of the American Revolution during years when others gave little attention to these problems.

On January 14, the President General was privileged to attend the broadcast and tea at the White House arranged for the women's groups in promotion of the national fight against infantile paralysis. She was among the guests at the dinner given in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt at the Hotel Carlton. An unforgettable experience was to have been seated near Miss Helen Keller and her companion, Miss Polly Thompson, and to "talk" throughout the evening with Miss Keller. Later in the spring, the President General will pass on to you a few of Miss Keller's remarkable comments. Late that same night, although the receiving line had scattered, the President General was able to greet the officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, whose annual reception was held at the Mayflower.

On Sunday, January 19, the President General attended the Inaugural Gala in Constitution Hall.

On Monday, January 20, she addressed the Naval

Academy Women's Club at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

On Tuesday, January 21, she was one of a small group of women, heads of organizations in which Frances Willard had played an important part, invited by Mrs. Ida Wise-Smith, President of the Womens' Christian Temperance Union, to speak briefly at ceremonies in presentation of a portrait of Frances E. Willard to the United States Post Office Department in appreciation of the Frances E. Willard stamp issued by the department in its series of thirty-five notable Americans.

On Thursday, January 23, she made an address at ceremonies in the State House of Maryland in re-dedication of the Old Senate Chamber, newly restored and redecored. The Governor of Maryland, the Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor, is eager that this room in which Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and in which the treaty of peace with Great Britain was ratified, assume new importance among the historic shrines of America.

Leaving immediately afterward, the President General attended that night a lecture in Constitution Hall upon conditions in England as reported by Mr. Quentin Reynolds, whom many may have heard as the commentator of the film, "London Can Take It."

On Friday, January 24, she spoke at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Nova Caesarea Chapter of Newark, New Jersey, which presented a handsome tablet to the Old First Church of Newark in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the present edifice and of the 275th anniversary of the founding of the parish.

On Tuesday, January 28, she broadcast briefly at "Dimes Square" in presenting contributions to the "Mile of Dimes" contributed by our employees in the "Fight Infantile Paralysis Campaign."

This record in no way recounts the many personal courtesies extended to the President General by national and state officers and chapters, as she accepts as many of the invitations as can be included. She regrets that many of the opportunities which would be personally enjoyable must be declined because of the ever increasing obligations and duties which the present world situation imposes upon her office. The friendly messages of Christmas greeting from all parts of the country brought encouragement and the inspiration to carry on even under conditions which are becoming increasingly exacting.

Effort of the remaining weeks of the administration should be devoted whole-heartedly to the following projects:

1. Distribution of book of Historical Restoration of Daughters of the American Revolution not alone for satisfaction of chapters but as a public service. A copy should be in every public library. Those chapters which regularly present books to libraries should make this volume the gift of the immediate future. One of the greatest needs of the Society is that its comprehensive program be better known. Wide circulation of this volume has unlimited possibilities. The opportunity must be met now.

2. The distribution of the Catalogue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Library. Every private genealogist in America will want this volume. Every state library and state His-

torical Society should have it. Its general use offers limitless possibilities both for further development of the Daughters of the American Revolution Library and for increase in membership of the society. It will materially assist both chapter registrars and chapter librarians.

It should be the duty of each member of the Board to devise ways of best promoting immediate distribution of these two volumes. Their completion represents many months of effort. The inventory of the library was accomplished with no interruption of regular service and while it was steadily expanding. It had been hoped that the book upon restorations could be completed earlier. The collection of material and photographs from chapters was a slow process. Several states were scarcely aware of restorations completed long years ago. These two great projects have proceeded steadily in addition to the regular activities of these departments.

3. The purchase by all who desire them of the Anniversary plate before the date set for destroying of the form. The minimum number guaranteed was one-hundred dozen. The number sold to date is eighty dozen, with a few orders almost daily. State Regents should announce at conferences and in news letters that no plates can be purchased after April 19, the close of the Fiftieth Continental Congress.

4. Emphasis upon the importance of the fourth national project of the Golden Jubilee, the increase of the Society's endowment fund. During the current administration every effort has been made to decrease current expenses. Under present national and international conditions, the Society's expansion can be accomplished only through the safeguards of the endowment. State Regents should assume the responsibility of urging members within their state, unable at the present time to make cash contributions, to remember the endowment through bequests in their wills.

5. Serious losses of effort and effectiveness occur through failure to preserve continuity with changing administrations. Without any appearance of telling one's successor how to run her administration, it is important that facts of information for her intelligent understanding of the problems to be immediately assumed, be recorded and passed on by every retiring member of the National Board of Management.

At the October meeting because of limited time for discussion by the Board during the Golden Jubilee celebration, a committee to discuss with the Insignia Committee questions pertaining to the wearing of insignia and service pins was authorized. It developed that these questions needed the opinions of the Board. The committee was therefore not appointed. The discussion led by the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, took place at the informal meeting yesterday and resolutions will be presented for the consideration of the Board.

Many of our members have suffered losses since we last met. The National Society records with sorrow the death of Mrs. William B. Burney of South Carolina, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. William Magee Wilson of Ohio, past Vice President General. The members of the Board extend their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President of the National Officers' Club,

in the loss of her husband, and to Mrs. Victor A. Binford, Editorial Adviser of the Magazine and National Chairman of the Magazine Committee. The National Society extends sympathy to a number of members of its Staff, who have suffered in the loss of members of their family.

As the end of the administration approaches the President General becomes increasingly grateful for the privilege of serving the National Society, and is doubly appreciative of the fine support extended not only by members of the National Board of Management, but by the entire membership of the Society.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the following resolution:

WHEREAS, *The Constitution of the United States specifically defines the powers and responsibilities of the several branches of the government; and*

WHEREAS, *There is before the Congress a bill H. R. 1776 and S. 275 known as the Lease-lend Bill, which states its purpose to be "to promote the defense of the United States" and proposes to delegate to the Executive branch unlimited powers "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law";*

RESOLVED, *That the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution call upon the members of U. S. Congress—to reserve to themselves the powers and responsibilities entrusted to them; to make such provision for aid to Great Britain and other countries now fighting for the preservation of democratic principles, as will be least likely to involve this nation in active participation in the war; and to increase with all possible speed the defenses of the United States.*

The Librarian General, Mrs. Sisson, moved the adoption of this resolution. Seconded by Mrs. Geagley.

Discussion followed and the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn moved that the resolution be amended by substituting the word "delegated" for the word "entrusted." Seconded by Mrs. Blakeslee. Lost.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved that the resolution be amended by substituting for the last two clauses the following: *To make provision for all possible aid to Great Britain and other countries now fighting for the preservation of democratic principles, at the same time not weakening the defenses of the United States of America; and also to continue to increase with all possible speed the defenses of the United States.* Seconded by Mrs. Maguire. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

Discussion followed as to need of bringing to the attention of the members of the United States Congress the action taken by the National Board of Management, time being the element and the President General stated that mimeograph copies sufficient for sending to members of the United States Congress, and also for the members of the National Board to send from the states, would be ready before recess.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

1. *That we approve the action of the Executive Committee of December 3, 1940, in adopting the following resolution:*

RESOLVED, *That in accordance with the opinions expressed in letters from Mr. Berry and Mr. Nesbit, attorneys, copies of which are attached, and in order to permit the incorporation of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter according to Michigan Corporation Code, that Mrs. Paul Hale Bruske, Regent of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, be designated the agent of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the sole purpose of accepting service of process in behalf of the said Society within the State of Michigan.*

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Adopted.

2. *That a 2% handling charge be credited to the Current Fund from special funds received thru quotas to take care of the extra service required.*

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Hoskins. Adopted.

4. *That the rule of the National Board of April 13, 1940, for incorporation of states or chapters, be amended by adding the words "provided the expense be defrayed by the chapter or state and that no expense be incurred by the National Society."*

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Duffy. Adopted.

5. *That chapters in the war zones prevented by conditions beyond their control from holding meetings for the election of delegates, be granted the same representation as in 1940, provided all personal obligations of their representatives have been met.*

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Donahue. Adopted.

The Vice President General of Connecticut, Mrs. Frederick Palmer Latimer, was called to the Chair. The President General left the room, and the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the following recommendation of the Executive Committee:

3. *That the action of the National Board of October 10, 1940, relative to the ventilating of the National Board Room in honor of the President General be rescinded, and that the following be adopted:*

That a ventilating and lighting system, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, to be taken from the Wear and Tear Fund, be installed in the National Board Room and the state regent of Connecticut be asked to appoint a member of her state society to serve with the Buildings and Grounds Committee in the completion of plans for same.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Foreney. Adopted.

The President General, Mrs. Robert, resumed the chair.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read the report of that committee.

Report of Buildings & Grounds Committee

The chairman of Buildings and Grounds is pleased to tell you that since the October Board meeting the following important work has been done in and on our property.

1. The work on the new driveway for Memorial Continental Hall has been completed.
2. All duplicate copies of genealogical and historical books have been fumigated and placed in our document room.
3. Old and soiled copies of the magazine which were stored in the basement have been sorted

and sold and the money turned over to the Magazine account. Fifty of each issue have been kept for sale purposes.

4. The basement of the Administration Building has been rearranged. We now have a new and larger room for the manuals; one for mailing with equipment to facilitate the work; and a new room for National Defense.
5. Several desks have been refinished and placed in offices and those too old for use will be sold.

In addition, we have made surveys and realize that soon Constitution Hall must be cleaned, "pointed up" and the roof have some repairs.

Our heating system is not up to date and we are considering following the example of all other buildings in the beautiful group between New York and Constitution Avenues and becoming a part of the central heating system used in the District of Columbia. Upon investigation we find that the cost of installation is not excessive and our neighbors inform us that the expense of operation is less than of our present system.

The matter of cleanliness is an important issue and in fairness to our neighbors and ourselves we feel this change should be made.

ISABELLE C. NASON,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, read the report of that committee:

Report of Approved Schools Committee

KATE DUNCAN SMITH SCHOOL: Immediately following the last Board meeting, your National Chairman sent out an appeal through the State Chairmen to the membership at large for voluntary contributions to the Kate Duncan Smith Heating Plant Fund. It was suggested that if every member would contribute 5c to this project the necessary sum would be available and the plant might be installed this summer. It is a pleasure to report that this appeal has received enthusiastic support from most of the States, and your chairman hopes for a favorable report by the April Board meeting. The last figures available from the school were as of December 31st with \$1,624.58 on hand at that time. Since then contributions from Illinois have more than exceeded the 5c per member and it is understood several other States have gone over the top. This project is a final effort of your National Chairman and very dear to her heart. May it have your continued support?

Word comes from Mrs. Earle, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, that outside of the colleges in Alabama Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School is the only school having a Practice Cottage where the girls are being taught practical homemaking. The same statement is true regarding the Demonstration Farm (Indiana Model Farm) where the boys of the school and the farmers of the community may learn up to date farming methods taught nowhere else save in the agricultural colleges. It is also the only school in the State, except the colleges, with a Health House and program of health instruction. The following comments from a few of the patients were taken from a recent communication from the school nurse. "Whiskey and tobacco keep folks from getting ahead." "I had my teeth cleaned thirteen years ago but they need it again." "Billy

is mother to my children while I go down in the holler and pick corn." (Billy aged 4.) "I generally doctors with herbs I digs myself." "One's help goes down (when dentistry is needed). Seems like I'm looking old over it." (Age 31.)

A new program of physical education with a special instructor is being tried out this year with much success. This consists of instruction not only to the special athletic teams, but of supervised physical exercise for all students except the first grade. The director also takes charge of the wholesome play and contests which are a part of successful community night programs. Community night in Becker Hall is an exciting occasion, many walking over five miles to take part in the activities.

The outstanding need at Kate Duncan Smith is first, as your Chairman stated at the beginning of this report, the heating plant for the main school building, and second, the much needed sanitary system. Let us finish the first as soon as possible so that we may concentrate on the second. Without a goal to push forward to, no progress is ever made.

TAMASSEE SCHOOL: A splendid report has been received from Tamassee. Before taking up the major building project, the following are a few items of general interest. Mr. Cain reports several \$15 clothing scholarship gifts, which are much needed. Also, in addition to those regularly given, the following new scholarships of \$100 each have been received: Colorado, 2; Indiana, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Philadelphia Chapter, 1; and the information from Mrs. Duffy, State Regent of New York, of a \$500 gift to be received this year which will in all probability go to scholarships. There is a great need of even more scholarships because of the increased enrollment.

The boys have constructed an outdoor playing field, which has been lighted, and they have received a radio and other equipment for the rumpus room from Mrs. Ballard of Illinois.

Every student at Tamassee had a good Christmas, many gifts coming for individual children and for the entire group. The school itself was the recipient of blankets and household supplies sent for each building, a most welcome gift.

The general health of the children has been good. The Health House here also serves the whole community as does the nurse.

It is gratifying to note from a recent investigation that all students going out from Tamassee find ready employment, and as far as it was able to learn none are unemployed at present. Four of the girls were married at Christmas. Mr. Cain writes, "They seem to be good at this. But after all we are teaching them to be good homemakers and citizens, and we expect most of the girls to marry rather than take up further training."

The Senior class is the largest in the history of the school. Twenty girls and five boys will graduate on May 23.

Now for the important building project, the proposed new High School Building at Tamassee. Pledges and cash on hand to date amount to \$11,150 with one or two other pledges anticipated soon. Many of you are familiar with the plans which appeared in the last Sun-Dial. The figures quoted here concerning this project were received January 27, and are given for your information and as a matter of record. The building as usual is being "sold"

room by room. Those already pledged or paid for are as follows: Class Room No. 1—\$1000, Mr. and Mrs. Merton L. Miller; Class Room No. 3—\$1000, West Virginia; Science Laboratory—\$1650, Ohio; Class Room No. 9—\$1000, Minnesota; Home Economics Room—\$2400, South Carolina (McKissick); Class Room No. 11—\$1000, South Carolina; Class Room No. 14—\$1000, California; Hall No. 1—\$250, Independence Hall Chapter; Hall No. 3—\$500, Nebraska; Superintendent's Office—\$500, Colorado; Office No. 2—\$500, District of Columbia; Superintendent's Office—\$400, Ohio. This leaves yet untaken the \$1000 Entrance Hall, plus the pillars, \$600, the Library, \$1650, Hall No. 2, \$500, two lavatory rooms at \$1000 apiece, four class rooms at \$1000 apiece, two offices, one at \$500 and the other at \$400, two store rooms at \$100, and two small lavatories at \$300. A total of \$11,450 yet to be raised.

After the completion of the main building, it is hoped that a gymnasium may be added. Much of the success of this project so far is due to the untiring effort of the Vice President General from South Carolina, Mrs. John Logan Marshall. Your National Chairman wishes to thank her personally for the splendid work she has done. It is hoped that other States will become interested in this particular project at Tamassee, and that construction, at least upon one wing of the building, may start this summer.

The projects and problems of our two D. A. R. Schools are alike and yet unlike. They are both of paramount importance to the members of this Society and should both have our careful consideration and support. Your National Chairman urges the State Regents in their consideration of these various problems to bear in mind that both schools are supported entirely by the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in so far as possible our gifts and support should be divided between both Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

ILEEN B. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

Recess was taken at 12:45 p. m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:00 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Robert, presiding.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, called the roll, the representatives drawing for seating in the Continental Congress, with the following result:

Nos. 1-25	Nos. 26-50
7 Arkansas	35 Alabama
18 Colorado	33 Arizona
16 California	39 Connecticut
23 Delaware	44 District of Columbia
12 Florida	47 Georgia
20 Illinois	42 Idaho
15 Iowa	26 Indiana
11 Kentucky	41 Kansas
4 Maine	28 Louisiana
1 Massachusetts	38 Maryland
10 Minnesota	49 Michigan
5 Missouri	43 Mississippi
24 Nebraska	45 Montana
9 New Hampshire	40 Nevada
3 New Mexico	46 New Jersey
22 North Carolina	31 New York

Nos. 1-25	Nos. 26-50
21 Ohio	30 North Dakota
14 Oregon	36 Oklahoma
2 South Carolina	27 Pennsylvania
25 Tennessee	29 Rhode Island
19 Utah	34 South Dakota
17 Virginia	50 Texas
13 West Virginia	32 Vermont
8 Wyoming	48 Washington
	37 Wisconsin
	* Germany
* Alaska	* Hawaii
* Canal Zone	* Italy
6 China	* Philippine Islands
Cuba	* Puerto Rico
England	
France	

* Chapter regents only. No state organization.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, read the report of that committee.

Report of National Historical Magazine Committee

The number of Magazine subscriptions on October 26, 1940, was 12,612, a new high for many years. This includes the large number of subscriptions that began with the Jubilee issue.

The many expirations at the end of the year have already begun to be renewed and the subscriptions are on the increase. The total number of subscriptions on January 26, 1941, was 875 more than on the same date a year ago. The total is now 12,246.

MARCIA R. BINFORD,
Chairman.

The President General expressed appreciative thanks to the Magazine Committee and to Mrs. Binford for the wonderful showing of constructive work, and for keeping within the budget.

The President General reminded the members of the progress shown in the publication of the book "Historic Restorations of the Daughters of the American Revolution," and Mrs. Hightower of Georgia moved that the President General, the Treasurer General, the Historian General and the Librarian General be authorized to complete the contract for the publication of the book upon "Historic Restorations of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Seconded by Mrs. Geagley. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

6. To amend the action taken by the National Board of Management on February 1, 1940, regarding the Junior bar, by inserting after the word "group," "or on the official ribbon, only during the years of active Junior membership."

Moved by Mrs. Schermerhorn, seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Adopted.

7. That Caldwell & Co. be authorized to manufacture regulation pins designating the several State Offices in bronze gilt in addition to the 14-karat gold as now required.

Moved by Mrs. Nason, seconded by Mrs. Geagley. Adopted.

8. That in order to comply with the requirement of the National By-Laws, that the official insignia be worn over the left breast, the length of the official ribbon

be always adjusted to meet this requirement, as becomes the individual, but that the length of the ribbon shall not exceed twelve inches, and if necessary to accommodate all bars and service pins that a second ribbon may be worn.

Moved by Mrs. Sisson, seconded by Mrs. Wallis. Adopted.

The President General read the following excerpt from a letter dated New York, received from Mrs. Robert Pearse, Regent, Benjamin Franklin Chapter of Paris, France: "We think the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee for the foreign chapters excellent and it shows how very understanding the National Officers are of difficult times abroad. The foreign members certainly appreciate this kind and gracious act. I hope in a few days to get in touch with some of the Rochambeau Chapter members, and I shall send you any addresses I get immediately."

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved that 31 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

It gives me pleasure to present this additional report:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents:

Mrs. Clara Collins Wootton, Hazard, Kentucky
Mrs. Mary Truby Mason, Portland, Oregon

The following chapters are presented for confirmation:

Nancy Hanks, Murphysboro, Illinois
William Dudley, Flemingsburg, Kentucky

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,
Organizing Secretary General,

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved the confirmation of two organizing regents and two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

The President General announced that the meeting to admit members would be held at 12:00 noon on Saturday, February 1, 1941.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the minutes of January 31, 1941, which were approved as read.

Recess was taken at 3:10 p. m.

The recessed meeting convened at 12:00 noon, February 1, 1941, the President General, Mrs. Robert, presiding.

The President General led in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Sisson, Mrs. Steele. *State Regents:* Mrs. Oberholser, Mrs. Forney.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved that six former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Nason, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified	246
Total number of verified papers reported to Board meeting January 31st:	
Originals	1346
Supplementals	286
Total	1632

ISABELLE C. NASON,
Registrar General,

Mrs. Nason moved that 246 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,346 admitted on January 31-February 1, 1941. Seconded by Mrs. Hoskins. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved that one former member be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Lucy Frances Cory Tucker, Harrison, Arkansas
Miss Florence B. DeMont, Argos, Indiana
Mrs. Velma Maude Hamilton, Linton, Indiana
Mrs. Frank Anna Gerhard, Girard, Kansas
Mrs. Elizabeth Hemmons Noel Walker, Rockingham, North Carolina

The State Regent of North Carolina requests the re-appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth Hemmons Noel Walker at Rockingham

The authorizations of chapters at Bude and Leland, Mississippi have expired by time limitation. The Abigail Carey Ellery Chapter of Centralia, Illinois requests permission to change its name to Prairie State Chapter.

The following chapters have met all requirements and are presented for confirmation:

Cranetown, Glen Ridge, New Jersey
Fort Auglaize, Wapakoneta, Ohio
Nancy Harper, Sweetwater, Texas

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,
Organizing Secretary General,

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved the confirmation of one organizing regent's reappointment the change of name of one chapter, and confirmation of three chapters.

Seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Carried.

The President General reminded the members that this being a recessed meeting anyone could bring up for discussion anything pertaining to the good of the organization.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the minutes of February 1, 1941, which were approved.

Adjournment was taken at 12:20 p. m.

JULIA D. HEAUME,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

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